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Item 856-B-5

P-Ex. 7.10: FBIS-LAT-78-146

FBIS-LAT-78-146
Friday
28 July 1978
Vol VI No 146

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

P54

COMPLETE

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BRAZIL TO REJECT PARAGUAYAN PROPOSALS ON ITAIPU PROJECT

PY261521Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1551 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 26 Jul--Brazil will reject any Paraguayan proposal of changes in the treaty on building the Brazilian-Paraguayan Itaipu hydroelectric plant on the Parana River. This was revealed by councillor Luiz Lampreia, spokesman for the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, with reference to an interview with engineer Enzo Debernardi published yesterday by the Sao Paul evening paper JORNAL DA TARDE, in which the Paraguayan representative to Itaipu Binacional made advance announcements of modification proposals.

According to engineer Debernardi, the price of Paraguayan surplus energy from Itaipu which Paraguay will sell to Brazil "no longer accords with reality" because it was fixed on the basis of the dollar before the petroleum crisis and before the appearance of the problems the U.S. currency is now experiencing. Lampreia remarked that Annex C of the treaty stipulates that the financial basis for the transfer of surplus energy cannot be changed before the document is 50 years old.

Observers believe that the Brazilian foreign minister will deal with this matter very cautiously in order to prevent Debernardi's statement from triggering a political crisis involving the hydroelectric plant. At the same time it will, however, act "with firmness to prevent any change in the Itaipu treaty."

ARGENTINA DELIVERS NUCLEAR REACTOR TO PERU

PY271618Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] The National Atomic Energy Commission [CNE] has delivered an operative training reactor and its complementary laboratory to Peru, which makes Argentina the first Latin American country to export nuclear technology. CNEA President Castro Madero stated that this transfer of nuclear technology to Peru is not intended to establish dependency or to obtain economic advantages. The CNEA achievement in putting the project into operation received warm Peruvian praise, particularly on Tuesday night when the reactor went critical and it was certified as optimum.

Argentine cooperation in Peru's entering the nuclear age will now continue with a second stage which will include the building and equipping of a nuclear research center in Huarangal with additional laboratories and installations to guarantee full utilization. To implement the training and specialization of Peruvian personnel, CNEA will lend an experimental RP-0 reactor to the Peruvian nuclear center for 18 months on a free basis. It may later be purchased by Peru.

FIVE LITTORAL COUNTRIES WANT NEW TUNA AGREEMENT

PA262004Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1742 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jul (AFP)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon reported here today that five littoral countries of the middle Pacific have formed a bloc to seek a new tropical tuna agreement. Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and Ecuador have decided to take a joint stand at the forthcoming talks with the U.S. delegation to be held starting 8 August in Mexico, the foreign minister added. They are seeking new norms on the conservation and fishing of tuna that will replace those established in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (CIAT) which were denounced by Mexico and Costa Rica 18 months ago. The Latin American countries want more exploitation rights and conservation of the tuna and other species in the 200 miles of national waters.

AIR FORCE WILL SEEK MATERIEL ELSEWHERE THAN U.S.

PY280223Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul--Brig Gen Hipolito Mariani, air attache assigned to the Argentine Embassy in the United States, yesterday spoke at a meeting held by high-ranking air force officers to discuss the position the air force will have to assume in view of the implementation of the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment beginning in October.

Spokesmen for the air force also reported that, no matter what position is assumed by the United States, the Argentine Air Force is determined to resort to other markets to obtain aeronautical materiel.

MONTES STRESSES RIGHTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PY280026Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts of speech by Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes at nonalined conference in Belgrade on 27 July, released by Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires on 27 July]

[Text] As part of a carefully planned strategy, violent events take place periodically in order to unleash panic among peoples and to make the governments give in to the outrageous demands of this common enemy whose ideology and policy are no more than expressions of the same insanity.

Argentina is well aware of this phenomenon of contemporary violence because it has experienced it in its own flesh. At the same time, Latin America has been and still is one of the experimental fields chosen by terrorism for what its own leaders call the "destabilization policy." Allegedly aimed at certain sectors, but in fact guilty of crimes against society as a whole, terrorism is basically an elitist movement. It has nothing to do with the discontent and spontaneous uprising of the masses because it is based on psychological conditioning: voluntary indoctrination and a paramilitary organization of small groups imbued with fanaticism.

To face the crisis and to prevent the headlong fall which unpatriotic and criminal terrorism was seeking for Argentina, our government chose the only possible course: to reinstate order and guarantee full security, even at the cost of temporary restrictions, clearly established in its juridical and institutional framework. Our people reacted positively to this situation when they saw with relief that the threat of criminal terrorism was fading away, and this is why--only 2 months ago--our people gave the world an example of unity and civic behavior overcoming the machinations of an international boycott organized against it. Unfortunately, foreign reaction to the aggression aimed at our country has not been as coherent.

I do not mean the press, which is influenced, and even controlled, by groups favorable to this terrorism, but the countries which want to judge the behavior of other governments without knowing their problems. Those who have appointed themselves champions of human rights--forgetting the basic principles of international law, such as the obligation to respect the domestic sovereignty of other states--point an accusing finger and resort to coercive economic measures which they apply with discrimination, selecting their victims from among the countries with which they do not share strategic interests.

This is, Mr President, a new form of imperialist intervention no less dangerous than and equally unacceptable as those others which prevailed in a colonialist past with the pain and sacrifice of economically and politically subjugated peoples.

We said it last month in Washington and we repeat it here: We fully approve the renewed efforts aimed at strengthening the fundamental rights of the individual: Nevertheless, we do not agree with the methods used by powerful nations which raise the flag of human rights as the only topic suitable for dialog with other countries--most often the developing countries--while their news media unleash slanderous campaigns aimed at discrediting some specific countries which are unable to make themselves heard in a fair manner during the attacks against them.

In these cases the international community is facing a deplorable abuse of power, whose consequences can never become irrelevant, a phenomenon much more dangerous because of the unnecessary resentments it generates and because of the damage it causes to a whole nation, and whose perpetrators cause a sort of moral responsibility no less important than that on which the defense of human rights is based.

Argentina, a nation with a valuable tradition in the cause of human rights, places special importance on the subject. But for our country, the true defense of human rights--and I also include here the most sacred guarantees such as that of human life and that of collective security, constantly violated and trampled down by criminal terrorism--can only be implemented by abandoning futile recriminations and by fulfilling a common task with honesty and mutual respect.

This task must be fulfilled so that it may comply with the most representative sectors of the community, without placing it at the service of circumstancial interests.

Within this concept it is not possible to spare efforts to achieve the establishment and maintenance of the conditions of peace and coexistence which our world requires. If we condemn the violence unleashed by criminal groups of international terrorism we can only voice our repudiation of all kinds of collective violence, including that which is presented as intervention--not requested by the local government--of foreign armed forces in conflicts located in a specific territory. And even recognizing the sovereign right of every country to request help from others, in accordance with its national interest, we do not find it compatible with our principles that these foreign forces may become the principal basis of support of governments to the detriment of the natural stability which should prevail in the midst of sovereign countries.

In similar conditions, the Middle East question shows a number of dangerous circumstances which, notwithstanding the efforts made to seek solutions, seems to be doomed to continue on account of permanently intransigent attitudes. Regardless of the context in which the guidelines of this ticklish situation are handled, we are convinced that those actions which affect the principle of territorial integrity to which we faithfully adhere, must be excluded from those guidelines.

In establishing our objectives we must take into account the attitude of certain nuclear powers and some industrialized countries which hinder the indisputable right which every country has to take the maximum possible advantage of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. A number of restrictive and discriminatory measures, which in some cases have ignored formally contracted obligations, hamper the costly efforts of many countries to diversify their energy sources.

To arbitrarily draw a connection between the peaceful use of nuclear energy with the alleged possibility of producing nuclear weapons and, therefore, to establish unfair restrictions on the transfer of nuclear technology and elements, would be similar to an attempt to guarantee the scientific and technological oligopoly of a group of industrialized countries to the detriment of the interests of developing countries. Thus we must clearly reassert our right to implement our peaceful nuclear programs in line with the priorities, interests and needs established by the development of our peoples.

In the field of international economic relations my government wishes to draw attention to the aspects which it believes basic and significant for the development of our peoples:

--The transfer of the crisis prevailing in the great powers to developing countries.

--The economic pressures applied for political reasons.

--Cooperation among developing countries.

With regard to the second item--the economic pressures applied for political reasons--it is undeniable that hegemonic attempts are being implemented by some countries against others under the guise of preserving certain moral values.

Worldwide awareness firmly rejects these procedures because the world believes that the strong can no longer apply pressure on the weak to impose on them political conditions which in the end only serve contingent interests.

The tying of loans to political conditions and the arbitrary and overgrowing restrictions on developing countries' access to advanced technology are two of the most evident expressions of this new form of imperialism which has harmed world peace so much in the past, and which is so contrary to the spirit of justice which is being sought for international economic relations.

International credit, which ranks second behind exports as a major source of foreign financing for domestic development, must be free from political conditions and the guidelines for its rejection or approval must be purely economic ones.

It has been so difficult to overcome the mechanism of "economically tied" loans that we cannot passively accept this new method: the method of "politically tied" loans. This is a step backward in international economic relations which will undermine world balance and give rise to foreseeable anarchic and explosive circumstances if it thrives and spreads.

Neither can we accept a permanent state of technological dependency or of having a static minority control possession of advanced technology.

Our countries are as responsible as the great powers in the handling of this kind of technology, which we need not only to further our own economic development--for which the control of this technology is a must--but also to have the means for technical cooperation among ourselves.

That is why we cannot tolerate from technologically advanced nations the imposition of restrictions on the economic and industrial development of our countries on the basis of the subjective belief in an offensive lack of responsibility which is allegedly part of our nature.

We believe that both politically tied loans and the attempts to systematically maintain the technological backwardness of developing nations must be viewed as restrictions which go against the principles of justice and fairness which must prevail in international economic relations.

At the subregional, regional and multiregional level, developing countries must urgently study the most appropriate formulas and mechanisms to arrange among themselves a realistically and operationally organized system of economic preferences. If we fail to do this we will miss a historic opportunity which the international economic crisis is indirectly offering our nations to develop among themselves an outstanding system of economic and technical cooperation as a way to reassert our sovereignty by basing the progress of our people on their own efforts.

In this regard, the coming UN conference on technical cooperation between developing nations which will be held in Argentina, will give us a chance to strengthen and give substance to this idea.

Finally, Mr President, I wish to reassert my country's desire to actively participate in the discussion and solution of the great problems which harass today's world. This is a responsibility which Argentina fully acknowledges, being ready to reassert its political independence, even though it is aware that there are basic thoughts and philosophic positions which it shares with other nations.

HARGUINDEGUY DISCUSSES CHILEAN BORDER SITUATION

PY272031Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] We have decided that this old difference which is the reason for our unstable foreign relations with Chile must be solved now and not left for future generations, stated Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy in Concordia, Entre Rios, during his ministerial tour, at a meeting held with local representatives and in reference to the border problem involving the Beagle Channel.

Harguindeguy added: We sincerely believe that two nations which were born sisters during conquest, which continued being sisters when obtaining their independence and which have lived like sisters, have to agree on a definitive solution to their southern jurisdictional problems.

He indicated: Through this agreement Argentina and Chile might both utilize the Atlantic and the Pacific, since we would mutually provide facilities, allowing Chile access to the Atlantic Ocean, linking it more directly with Europe, and Argentina an open door to the Pacific, where we have more prospects for future trade with the Far East.

He then stated that the problem has been presented in that spirit, which was also the spirit of the Puerto Montt meeting, of the work of commission No 1 and of the present work of commission No 2. He added: We believe in dialog between nations, we believe we are adults and, above all, we are willing to solve this problem now and not to postpone it. We cannot allow a status quo or a delay in the issue to create situations which may endanger our sovereignty in jurisdictional waters of the Argentine Atlantic or to affect our claims of sovereignty regarding the ice cap.

Minister Harguindeguy then emphasized: The objectives are fundamental. As a member of government and as an officer I hope that commonsense will soon bring us to an honorable solution which will assure the achievement of our objectives, since we do not intend to take anything from Chile which is theirs.

He also expressed his hope that this will be true and, as a soldier and a general, that the objectives and their achievement will be supported by a firm national decision, which implies that the country wants to achieve them and to--why not say it?--prepare the military means on which the responsibility for preserving sovereignty is ultimately based.

He emphasized: That is why I say that I hope commonsense will prevail on both sides of the Andes and that we can embrace our Chilean brothers even more strongly than O'Higgins and San Martin embraced on the battlefield.

He concluded: Above all, we believe that this must stop being a problem and that the sovereignty and border of the sister Republic of Chile must now be clearly defined.

MINISTRY REPORT ON NAVIGATION PROTEST TO CHILE ISSUED

PY270135Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0008 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text of report issued by Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires on 26 July concerning protest note sent to Chilean Government]

[Text] A note of protest from the Argentine Government concerning restrictions on the international navigational rights applied to Argentine merchant ships by official organizations of Chile was delivered today to the Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires, Onofre Jarpa Reyes.

On 16 July, when the Argentine ship "Rio Abaucan" was getting ready to leave the port of San Vicente, Chile, for Ushuaia via the Magdalena Channel, it was notified by the Chilean maritime authority that it was being denied authorization to take such a course.

In addition to being against existing principles and norms of international law, such an action is surprising considering that on several occasions--the last being 7 August 1977--Argentine ships navigated through the channel without any difficulty.

The Argentine Government believes that such an action is not in accordance with the spirit which should dominate present negotiations, the reason for which the Argentine Government has asked the Chilean Government to lift these restrictions against free international navigation through the southern channels.

MASSERA CONCLUDES VISIT TO VENEZUELA

PA261925Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1530 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 26 Jul (LATIN)--The commander in chief of the Argentine Navy and member of the Argentine military junta, Adm Emilio Massera, this morning concluded his 4-day visit to Venezuela during which time he met with President Carlos Andres Perez. Massera, who said upon his arrival that he was on a private visit, also met with the presidents of Congress, Gonzalo Barrios, and of the Chamber of Deputies, Osvaldo Alvarez Paz. The Argentine navy chief also met with former President Romulo Betancourt, Rafael Caldera and with presidential candidates Luis Pinerua Ordaz, of Democratic Action, and Luis Herrera Campins, of the Social Christian Party (COPEI).

PEREDA ORDERS FREEDOM FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY271250Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] La Paz--After guaranteeing freedom of the press and the jobs of public employees, President Juan Pereda Asbun ordered the release of all political prisoners in Bolivia. The Bolivian president adopted this measure and proposed a series of guidelines during his first cabinet meeting with the 15 new ministers.

The new interior minister, Col Faustino Rico Toro, ordered the immediate release of those detained for political reasons. According to other reports, this was done because of a 10-point demand submitted by several unions to the new government which took power last Thursday.

Six Released in Cochabamba

PY271508Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the political authorities of the city of Cochabamba ordered the release of several detainees, obeying government orders. According to Cochabamba prefecture officials, six citizens were released. They explained, however, that (Irse Jakobo Recart) has not yet been released because his case is still being studied by Cochabamba officials.

STATE OF SIEGE RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT EASED

PY271553Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Interior Ministry has ordered that state of siege restrictions on the movement of people and vehicles in force in the country shall be lessened to facilitate communications.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Walter Rios Gamboa confirmed the government decision for Radio Panamericana. He said it is necessary to extend the deadline for public and private transport and make the state of siege rules more flexible. The decision has been made because various sectors have been seriously harmed by the restrictions and also because the internal tensions which led to declaration of the measure have lessened considerably.

The resumption of school activities is another measure which has helped diminish the restrictive effects of the state of siege, a fact which has made it possible to observe a return to normalcy in all activities of the country.

Under Secretary Rios Gamboa also said that the prefectures of the departments have been given instructions to modify their state of siege decrees, making the amendments ordered by the Interior Ministry.

The La Paz prefecture has already announced modification of its decree, permitting free movement of persons and vehicles until 2400. Cinemas and other public entertainment establishments may also remain open until 2400, modifying the rules of the original decree. Other rules remain in force, such as the need for a safe conduct to travel to the interior of the country.

ARMY COMMUNIQUE BLAMES EXTREMISTS FOR AMBUSH

PY270224Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Jul--It was confirmed here today that an armed guerrilla group has reappeared in Bolivia and that civilian militiamen [milicianos civiles] fired on a military contingent.

An army communique issued tonight in La Paz says that men from the General Roman Engineering Battalion were surprised and captured by a group of armed extremists, which later killed the prisoners in a most cowardly fashion.

The communique from the army General Staff does not specify the number of military victims, but it does say that two members of the National Guard (police) and two civilians were seized by the extremists yesterday morning. The military communique blames the action on international extremism and its agents in Bolivia. It does not specify the number of deaths among the military, but it does imply that several of the uniformed men were shot by the guerrillas.

The military communique asks for a formal expression of support from the entire nation and from the highly-praised organizations for the defense of human rights, whose principles presuppose firm and radical action against those who disregard the sacred right to life. Military and police contingents went to the scene of events, located 117 km from La Paz in the tropical zone of Coripata, Arapata and Coroico.

Coca Blamed

PY271502Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] When Interior Minister Faustino Rico Toro was asked about the possible causes of the armed clash, he said the following: [begin recording] The reports are rather confusing. It is possible that the people have been upset for some time because a contract will have to be signed on the suppression or substitution of coca plantations and the repression of drugs. There seems to have been a reaction among the people there, because they have not understood it and the measure has not yet been properly explained to them. That new coca policy will give them many benefits and will create very favorable economic conditions for that region and the people there. But, as you know, it is normal in this country to give self-serving advance reports of events. And this has led the people to misunderstand the wishes of the government, which wants to improve the standard of living of all producers. [end recording]

The two reports on the clash, one released by the army command, the other by the interior minister, identify different causes of the armed clash.

Fourteen Reported Dead

PY272036Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] The main role in the recent (?armed clash) in the northern Yungas region was played by drug traffickers, according to the version given by the secretary general of the presidency.

Guillermo Bilbao la Vieja said that the behavior of drug traffickers led to a clash, with deplorable results.

[Begin Bilbao la Vieja recording] It has been reported to me that it was caused by some people closely linked with drug trafficking. This is the report I have and more details can probably be given by Interior Ministry officials. [end recording]

According to reports received by Radio Panamericana, a total of 14 people have been killed in the clash between civilians, policemen and soldiers of the General Roman Engineering Battalion. Both the Interior Ministry and the Bolivian police have released reports on the events which occurred Tuesday morning in Coripata. This morning people from Coripata who arrived at the Radio Panamericana editor's room said that government officials should give all guarantees for tranquillity in the region. They said: We only want everything to return to normal again, as long as our concern is understood, which is only that our interests be defended.

FUDP Disavows Involvement

PY272054Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] The Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP] is deeply concerned over the events which occurred recently in the Yungas region of La Paz Department. This statement has been made to Radio Panamericana by Oscar Eid Franco, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left and of the FUDP which nominated Hernan Siles Zuazo as its presidential candidate. [begin Eid Franco recording] It seems to us that this is a serious event. The FUDP has been much concerned over the interpretation given to the facts by the armed forces headquarters. We are convinced that the causes stated by the high military chiefs are not those which caused the events which occurred in this region of La Paz Department. We are waiting for a responsible report, a direct report to be released to the public. We have given much attention to the statements made by military chiefs and we completely reject the political and extremist nature they ascribe to the events. On the other hand, we see in those statements another type of intention which we will specify when the time comes. [end recording] Eid Franco then said that the FUDP is not involved in any subversive activity, much less in the Ccroico incident. He said: [begin recording] We have nothing whatever to do with any subversive activities referred to by the high military command, much less of the kind reported by that command. On the contrary, in that specific zone many peasants have been harassed because of the general support they gave the FUDP and even detained, and a [word indistinct] commission was sent there. These facts, together with others of a social and economic nature, have led to problems, and those problems are being used by the high military command for other aims and purposes which we reject in advance. [end recording]

CNES PROTESTS UNP OCCUPATION OF UNIVERSITY

PY261529Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The National Council of Higher Education [CNES] has condemned the violent occupation of San Simon University in Cochabamba. The university was occupied by members of the People's Nationalist Union [UNP] during recent disturbances.

The occupying group, (?during a) 3-day (?period), stole typewriters and books from the library offices and student centers.

The first protest was made by Agusto Morales, rector of the Cochabamba university.

The CNES has now asked for a written report on events at San Simon University which will be submitted to new Interior Minister Col Faustino Rico Toro. In the meantime, Rector Morales is making an appraisal of the damage caused to the university.

MINERS CHARGE ATTACKS BY PERSONS PROTECTED BY COMIBOL

PY270152Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB] and the joint labor union of Catavi mineworkers today released a communique reporting harassment in Catavi and Siglo Veinte, carried out by groups opposed to the workers movement.

The communique is signed by: (Victor Lopez), (Simon Reyes), (Oscar Salas), (Octavio Carvajal) and (Gualberto Vegas) of the FSTMB and the Catavi mineworkers union.

(Gualberto Vegas Yapuro), public relations secretary of the Catavi mineworkers union read the communique:

[Begin Vegas Yapuro recording] Comrades (Adan Cornejo), (Norberto Alvarez), of the Catavi mineworkers union, several comrades of the [name indistinct] plant, and others who are members of the 20 de Octubre union have been severly beaten and are currently in the hospital in critical condition.

There is also a constant threat from apparently paramilitary organizations of taking over and destroying the 21 de Diciembre radio station, which is owned by the Catavi mineworkers. At this time the radio station is being guarded by mineworkers and the housewives committee in a totally peaceful manner.

The attacks are carried out after dark and the attackers openly show their modern weapons and use vehicles which belong to the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL]. The goal of the attackers is to unleash hate among workers. [end recording]

The Catavi mineworkers leader indicated that the attacks are led by (Victor Mancilla Torres), (Raul Puentes), (Alberto Camacho), and (Simon Pienta), whom he called undesirable elements. With regard to this problem he added: [begin Vegas Yapuro recording] We have fulfilled our duty by reporting these attacks perpetrated by so-called nationalists (Victor Mancilla Torres), (Raul Puentes), (Alberto Camacho), (Simon Pienta), and others who have the protection of COMIBOL, which grants them [words indistinct] and other privileges. We mineworkers want to make it clear that we will remain calm in the face of these provocations, but we cannot remain indifferent to attacks and arbitrariness and we will meet our inalienable duty, which is to firmly and effectively defend the members of our unions and the unions themselves, by implementing the measures designed to enforce respect for the rights and freedom of the workers. [end recording]

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY LEAVES PEREDA'S UNP

PY272015Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] [passage indistinct] The Social Christian Party [PSC] has withdrawn from the People's Nationalist Union [UNP] which nominated Gen Juan Pereda as candidate, and issued a statement which says:

Since democratization has been frustrated by annulment of the elections ordered by the National Electoral Court, the PSC considers that the reason for its participation in the UNP has disappeared and publicly declares that it withdraws from that (?multiparty) organization and resumes its full freedom of political action.

True to its traditional conduct of always putting national interest before any sectarian or personal interests, the PSC declares that it will patriotically support government actions aimed at improving the standard of living of the Bolivian people.

The communique is signed by the representative of the PSC general secretariat.

CHURCH ALLEGES ABUSES AGAINST PRIESTS

PY280309Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Catholic Church today announced its concern over the arrest and attacks against several priests in the past few days. The priests (Jesus Bello), (Francisco Oduber) and (Francisco Baly) were arrested in Potosi. The first two were threatened with expulsion from the country. According to reports, the arrested priests are connected with the Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights.

In Oruro, Father Guillermo Tuffy was beaten by members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, an action which local dwellers termed brutal and unjustified. A high-ranking church official stated that these attacks against priests must be prevented by the government since they contradict President Juan Pereda's statements that his regime respects human rights.

WISH EXPRESSED TO JOIN NONALINED BLOC

PY280254Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported today that the next summit meeting of nonalined countries [words indistinct] will discuss Bolivian membership in this group. According to the Foreign Ministry, this refutes news media reports to the effect that Bolivia's petition to join had been rejected. The Bolivian delegation which went to Belgrade, site of the third nonalined conference, reasserted the principles upheld by the Bolivian Government with regard to international relations, and indicated that Bolivia's legitimate desire is to join the nonalined group. In Belgrade, Bolivia reaffirmed its decision to maintain the principle of unity upheld by the nonalined movement and called for support of the cause of peace, respect and solidarity for all peoples.

The communique of the Foreign Ministry added that Bolivia calls for a new international economic order and condemns racial discrimination in the form of colonialism or neocolonialism.

URUGUAY, JAPAN RECOGNIZE NEW GOVERNMENT

PY271848Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the Uruguayan and Japanese governments have stated their desire to continue normal diplomatic relations with Bolivia. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and the Soviet Union have already expressed the same wish to Bolivian diplomatic officials.

MINISTER ACCUSES U.S. OF FALSIFYING COFFEE REPORTS

PY271844Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The industry and commerce minister has accused the U.S. Government of releasing distorted information on the 1978 coffee harvest in Brazil. According to Camon de Sa, that information is intended to drive down international coffee prices, and the current coffee price drop on the New York exchange was caused by a forecast of 20-million bag production this past June in Brazil. The minister said that this year's production will be even smaller than the 18.9 million bags predicted by the Brazilian coffee institute. Minister Calmon de Sa also denied that he had prodded INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS International Trading Company] to intervene in the New York exchange to bring a coffee price recovery.

MDB FACTIONS VOICE SUPPORT FOR BENTES, PINTO

PY262037Y Florianopolis Radio Diario de Manha in Portuguese 1515 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] In Brasilia, Deputy Freitas Nobre, Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] from Sao Paulo, has stated that his party will support the candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro for president of the republic. The candidacy of Euler Bentes already has the support of the entire group headed by Freitas Nobre, which is made up of almost 70 deputies and other congressmen.

The Minas Gerais MDB section, however, will support the candidacy of Senator Magalhaes Pinto for president of the republic if he is legally qualified to appear before the electoral college, stated Deputy Tancredo Neves in Belo Horizonte yesterday, who termed as peaceful the position of the Minas Gerais MDB.

MDB Will Not Back Pinto

PY271955Y Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The candidacy of Magalhaes Pinto will not be supported by the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB]. In Sao Paulo Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the MDB has reaffirmed that the opposition will only launch a presidential candidate if the candidate meets the requirements to appear before the electoral college.

May Present Own Candidate

PY271954Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The national convention of the Brazilian Democratic Movement will be held on 16 August to decide whether the party will present its own candidate in the indirect presidential election.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS CONGRESS BESET BY DISPUTES

PY262029Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The National Congress of Industrial Workers continued yesterday in Rio de Janeiro in the same climate of protest as the first day. The trouble centered on the internal regulation for the congress adopted by President of the National Industrial Workers Confederation, Ari Campista. Campista was accused of acting undemocratically by the opposition groups which presented a different regulation. After a tumultuous session, the two regulations were voted on. Although the opposition questioned the acclamation voting system, it did not call for a rollcall vote and accepted the official regulation, so as not to create more difficulties for the congress.

MATTHEI DISCUSSES OVERHAUL OF AIR FORCE

PY272104Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Commander of the Air Force Gen Fernando Matthei said that the new high command of the air force will be made up of generals well-trained in combat. These remarks were made by Matthei during the protocol visit made to his office by the nine new generals and under secretaries of state. The meeting was held in Matthei's office in the Defense Ministry.

When Matthei talked to the under secretaries of state he said that the air force is completely united to start a new stage in the life of the institution. [begin Matthei recording] At this time the air force is well united [words indistinct] has accepted a great challenge [words indistinct] institution is at a high level of efficiency, also because of the great work carried out by the command which for one reason or another left the institution. Naturally, we are not going to start from scratch. Their work has been very valuable, it is the basis on which [words indistinct] we can make a great leap forward. [end recording]

He emphasized that the task will be relatively easy due to the work carried out previously. [words indistinct] He also reiterated that the idea of peace will prevail above all else. [begin Matthei recording] [passage indistinct] We are now making a contribution. We can now reconstruct with greater faith and tranquillity [words indistinct]. [end recording] General Matthei also said that due to the nature of his position he will really have to dedicate himself to fulfill his duties to the government with the same love with which he is serving in the military. With regard to his meeting with the generals, he said that permanent contacts will be maintained because this is his method of work. He said that meetings of this type will be held in order to generate new ideas, which is something he always wanted to put into practice.

With regard to the meeting and whether air force matters were discussed, he said: [begin Matthei recording] We discussed mostly administrative matters [words indistinct] and some of the attitudes of the new generals, many of them young and very good pilots. We are going to give an example, even flying combat aircraft [words indistinct] they will be combat generals of a fighting air force. [end recording]

This afternoon Gen Matthei will visit the school of aviation once again. Tomorrow, he will begin a 4-day tour of the northern zone to visit the units of Antofagasta and Iquique. On another occasion he will visit the units located in the south.

ANSWER TO ARGENTINE PROTEST WILL COME 'IN DUE TIME'

PY272131Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Argentine note will be answered in due time. This announcement was made by Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos. The minister confirmed receipt of the protest note from the Argentine Government concerning alleged restrictions on navigation in southern waters. [begin Cubillos recording] As you know, when there are such extensive boundary lines, such as the ones we have with Argentina, actions which could be considered territorial violations by one of the two countries frequently arise. This results in a large flow of protests from one side to the other. Sometimes the protests are disclosed and sometimes they are not, but each one is analyzed and answered. The case of [words indistinct] disclosed in Argentina, but which we already knew about, will be answered in due time and in the appropriate manner, as we have answered all previous ones. [end recording]

EL MERCURIO WELCOMES RETURN OF AIRCRAFT ENGINES

PY271520Y Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Jul 78 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "The Incident of the Aircraft Turbines"]

[Excerpts] The chief of staff of the air force, Gen Jose Martini Lema, reported during a press conference on 6 July 1978 that the air force had categorically rejected the compensation offered by the British Government to put an end to Chile's legal demand for the return of four Rolls-Royce turbines sent to Great Britain for repair and improperly retained there.

Finally, the British Government has decided to return the four turbines in view of political pressure and the moral and commercial consequences emerging from the abusive retention of goods belonging to somebody else. Observers are predicting, however, that the Labor government will have problems with its leftist legislators, and that new union resistance to the return of the turbines cannot be avoided.

This incident shows the correctness of our country's legal position and renews confidence in the firm and appropriate use of legal resources in defense of our interests. The Chilean Air Force's performance was exemplary in its perseverance, and victory was obtained through legal channels. Although the general international situation of Chile is difficult, there is no doubt that important countries look after their respectability and guard their commercial prestige, two factors which can continue to give strength to our foreign trade and defeat efforts to deceitfully harm Chile's trade with other countries.

MIR COMMANDOS COMMANDEER BUS IN PUDAHUEL

PY270231Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jul--The police have reported that a group of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] seized an urban transit vehicle today.

The group, which was made up of six men and one woman, stopped a microbus with three passengers and covered the outside of the bus with posters and slogans referring to that clandestine organization.

This incident took place in the neighborhood of Pudahuel, west of Santiago, when the seven unidentified persons boarded the small vehicle as passengers.

According to the police report, once inside the bus they threatened the driver and the two passengers going to work with a submachinegun and other weapons.

One of the members of the command drove the taxibus to a public place where they abandoned it. Driver Daniel Rodriguez called the police.

CHARGES OF TREASON LODGED AGAINST LOPEZ IN CONGRESS

PA262258Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1429 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jul (AFP)--Charges of "treason to the fatherland" were lodged today in Congress against President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen for failing to demand Colombia's rights in the treaty signed recently between the United States and Panama, congressional sources said.

The accusation was lodged with the committee responsible for handling these matters by lawyer Fernando Minota Arboleda, who affirmed that the chief of state violated the penal law. The plaintiff claims that President Lopez acted negligently by failing to demand Colombia's commercial rights under the Panama Canal treaty. He said that Colombia signed a commercial agreement with the United States on 6 August 1914 which was not taken into consideration. The lawyer argues that Colombia thus relinquished its rights in the Panama Canal, the Canal Zone and the Panama Railroad.

The accusations committee accepted the complaint and announced that it will come up for debate in the next few days.

CONGRESS APPROVES SEA JURISDICTION BILL

PA271609Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2359 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 26 Jul (LATIN)--Colombia will start exercising economic sovereignty over a 200-mile strip off its coast, according to a bill approved by Congress last night. The new law, which will go into effect once President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen signs it, states that "the territorial sea over which Colombia has full sovereignty extends beyond its continental and insular territory and its interior waters to 12 nautical miles or 22,224 meters." "The nation's sovereignty also extends to the space over the territorial sea, as well as the bed and subsoil in this sea." This distance will be measured from the coast line at low tide.

Article 7 explains: "An exclusive economic zone, adjacent to the territorial sea, is established, whose exterior distance will be 200 nautical miles, measured from the base lines of the territorial sea."

Article 8 specifies: "In the zone established in the previous article, the Colombian nation will exercise sovereign rights of exploration, exploitation, preservation and administration of organic and inorganic natural resources from the bed, subsoil and adjacent waters. It will also exercise exclusive jurisdiction over scientific investigation and preservation of the marine environment."

It also establishes that, to implement this law, the government will indicate on "its continental territory in the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago and other insular territories," the base line for measuring and incorporating the sea strips to the nation's nautical charts. It later declares that "the nation's sovereignty extends its continental shelf for exploration and exploitation of natural resources."

PRESIDENT-ELECT PLEASED WITH VENEZUELAN VISIT

PA261535Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1238 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jul (Venpres)--Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has described as useful, positive and advantageous his activities in Venezuela during his visit there.

These activities, Turbay Ayala said, have served to show clearly the good will that both Colombia and Venezuela have to overcome their common problems and that we have made tangible progress in some areas such as integration, the handling of illegal immigrants, the defense of the Andean pact and the fact we have agreed that the delimination of the marine and submarine areas should not be left unresolved indefinitely because the delay could, in spite of the governments' efforts, create situations which make their solutions more difficult later on.

At any rate, President-elect Turbay Ayala continued, I must highlight the good will that I have noticed among Venezuelan statesmen such as President Carlos Andres Perez, former Presidents Betancourt and Caldera, candidates Pinerua and Herrera, and Congress Chairman Dr Gonzalo Barrios. All of the persons I have spoken to have very good intentions, and, therefore, I think it is quite possible that we will be presenting good news to our two peoples before long.

I leave with great optimism, Turbay Ayala said, and I might say that these first contacts have been very positive because, in addition to renewing old friendships, I have been able to see that Venezuela has the same good will toward Colombia as we have for them.

When asked by newsmen if there is a possibility of an agreement in the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute before the end of President Perez' administration, Turbay Ayala said: As soon as Venezuela is ready, it will be a pleasure for us to do this, so let us hope that it will be achieved during President Perez' administration. However, if this should not be the case, then we hope that this will be achieved with his successor, regardless of who is elected.

Views Pending Problems

PA271441Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 25 Jul (Venpres)--Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala affirmed here today that bilateral relations between Venezuela and Colombia received a strong impetus after only 10 hours of talks with Carlos Andres Peres. Following the signing of the joint declaration by the two leaders in Maracaibo, Zulia State, the Colombian president-elect said they had both reached the conclusion that it would be advantageous for talks to be held with chiefs of state from other Andean bloc member countries.

He added: "What could be accomplished in a relatively short time through these talks is the drafting of a joint declaration that would serve as a guide for the representatives from the respective governments and would be a mechanism to mold the Andean pact into the true ideal from which it was created."

Turbay Ayala said that it would be nice if the other presidents of the subregion could go to Bogota on 7 August, coinciding with his inauguration and the visit of President Perez, in order to give impetus to the Andean group through a declaration further committing the definite good will of the countries and governments to achieve the goals established in the Cartagena agreement.

Referring to the joint declaration, Turbay Ayala stressed that the governments of Venezuela and Colombia must make a supreme effort to solve the controversy over the marine and submarine areas in a fair and satisfactory manner because "If the problem is not solved, it will soon become more difficult to overcome."

He said that due to the declaration the problem of illegal immigrants, which is a matter of concern to the two governments, will be solved gradually through mechanisms to be implemented shortly.

"My talks with President Perez have been incorporated into a declaration, showing that the good will of our peoples is being used to facilitate and improve the process of integration."

Regarding a topic which represents a headache for Colombians and Venezuelans, that of the marine and submarine areas, he added that it was decided to continue the talks and direct contacts in order to solve the problem as soon as possible. He said: "In that respect, the declaration shows the good will and harmony [of the two countries] to immediately solve that problem which has drawn the attention of the two countries and should have been focused on the true and great common objectives of Venezuela and Colombia within the framework of integration." He said that the declaration contains a new outlook for the solution of border problems "which are not solved by lining the borders with garrisons, but by converting them into areas for development where more workers can be employed in the existing integrationist enterprises and in those that will be created." "I think it is an easy way to achieve integration of the border which must begin in this new stage of hemispheric integration," he noted.

In regard to this, Turbay Ayala will hold talks today and tomorrow with former Venezuelan Presidents Romulo Bethancourt and Rafael Caldera, as well as with the two leading presidential candidates, Luis Pinerua Ordaz and Luis Herrera Campins. The purpose of the talks is to maintain the integration process regardless of Venezuela's political future. Turbay Ayala made his statements after meeting with the Venezuelan chapter of the Chamber for Colombian-Venezuelan Economic Integration and the International Federation of Bolivarian Associations.

MILITARY LEADERS MEET WITH TURBAY AYALA

PA280330Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The country's high-ranking military chiefs paid a protocol visit today to the new president-elect, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. The meeting was held at the president-elect's home. After the meeting, Defense Minister Gen Abraham Varon Valencia said that several subjects were discussed, including the country's public order situation. However, he said that the principal objective of the visit to the president was to extend protocolary greetings. He said that during the meeting the military chiefs offered their full support to the new president's administration, which will begin on 7 August.

The defense minister said after the meeting: [begin recording] This is a normal visit which occurs every time a new president is elected. It is customary for the armed forces to present their greetings to the new president.

[Question] Did you come to give him your full support?

[Answer] Yes, we--all the military chiefs--came to greet him and to give the backing of the armed forces, as I said at the beginning.

[Question] Did you discuss anything concerning your successor?

[Answer] No, nothing.

[Question] And [did you discuss] the public order situation during the change of command in the presidency?

[Answer] In fact, we discussed several subjects in general, such as the country's situation. This was natural.

[Question] What is the situation now?

[Answer] I believe that the country's situation, at this time, is one of the greatest peace [words indistinct]. I believe we are very peaceful now.

BOMB EXPLODES AT ELECTORAL OFFICIAL'S HOME

PA271444Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 26 Jul (EFE)--A bomb exploded early this morning at the home of Jaime Prado Vallejo, secretary of the Quito electoral board.

There was some damage but no casualties in the explosion, which took place while the electoral board was counting the votes of the 16 July elections.

FORMER PRESIDENT PLAZA CONCERNED ABOUT SLOW VOTE COUNT

PA271653Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] The statements by Admiral Poveda Burbano, president of the Supreme Council of Government, and Electoral Tribunal President Baquero de la Calle on the elections received favorable comments by political leaders consulted by this station.

Former Ecuadorean President Galo Plaza, who acted as president of the Electoral Tribunal during the referendum, said he felt that the Poveda speech was a reaffirmation of the armed forces' intention to hand over power. Plaza said Poveda was once more trying to calm the people and dispel doubts about the election returns. Plaza also voiced some opinions regarding the slowness of the Electoral Tribunal and about the Ecuadorean people's political preference.

[begin plaza recording] What I am concerned about is the delay. I do not have the law in hand so I do not know if it calls for complying with such detailed procedures. I cannot explain why the unofficial reports which were provided initially have not been completed. Reports were issued in the first 16 hours covering 80 percent of the returns. But the remaining results have not been given in the past 12 days. This is cause for concern.

I am not surprised that the Roldos-Hurtado slate won the first round because we must keep in mind something noted by the distinguished Ecuadorean writer Germanico Salgado, and that is that 40 percent of the citizens are young persons who have not had the opportunity to participate in an election for the past 10 years. They undoubtedly seek youthful candidates and the Roldos-Hurtado slate consists of two young and brilliant men, a magnificent combination. [end recording]

VELASQUISTS ENDORSE DURAN BALLEN CANDIDACY

PA271915Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guayaquil--The National Velasquist Front has expressed its confidence in, and consequently given its total support for, its presidential candidate Sixto Duran Ballen and his running mate, Jose Icaza Roldos. This has definitely dispelled reports to the effect that a change was about to be made.

COLORADO COMMENTARY ASSAILS WOLA REPRESENTATIVE

PY270341Y Asuncion Red Privada de Emisoras in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[From Colorado Party Executive Board program "The Voice of the Colorado Party"]

[Text] A distinguished lady, who must belong to one of those religious sects which are commonplace in the United States since she makes others call her "sister", is among us. She is Sister Jo Marie Griesgraber. She came here uninvited--that is, this distinguished lady has invited herself. There is nothing wrong with this because this country is so free that it has not taken any measures to select its visitors. And, of course, this lady did not have to go through the Paraguayan Consulate in the United States, although we Paraguayans have to go through the U.S. Consulate in Paraguay if we want to visit the United States, and we must report on our ancesters, descent, origin and our political, racial, religious backgrounds, etc.

What causes a bad, a very bad impression--and it is not impolite to say this to a lady--is that Jo Marie--I am sorry, Sister Jo Marie--came with the evangelizing mentality of someone who is going to introduce us to the excellence of democracy, starting by selling us small mirrors and glass beads. Nor can we digest her air of a Hollywood heroine who has taken the risk of throwing herself into our dreadful jungle to prevent our council of senior citizens from sentencing that nice crybaby [Domingo Laino] to burn at the stake amid deadly drumbeats.

Jo Marie's problem has to do with her unawareness [ubicacion]. In this country, we have neither mental nor physical shortcomings and it is not enough to be called a sister or to be an American or to belong to WOLA [Washington Office for Latin America] to come and loftily meddle in our domestic affairs. Here we have a minor judicial case in which the protagonist is a tearful, terrified defendant. The judicial branch is free from any undue interference within the country just as the country is free from any foreign interference in its domestic affairs.

Hence, when Jo Marie--I am sorry, Sister Jo Marie--said: we are responsible for Laino's fate, she committed an unprecedented blunder which would be offensive had it not been so funny. No, Sister Jo, you are not responsible for Laino. If anyone should be held responsible for Laino, it is Laino himself. He is quite grown up and mature enough to be able to measure his actions, especially when they infringe on the laws of this country, which unfortunately was his birthplace.

You, Sister Jo, cannot be responsible for anyone in this country but yourself. If you were aware of this you would not be meddling so impolitely in matters which in no way concern you. Furthermore, if the crybaby defendant needs someone who can vouch for him, he has his lawyers. And we believe that our code of procedure is just as complete as that of your country and will not let responsibility for the defendant be transferred from the lawyers to a wet-nurse.

But still this political suckling bond which you seem to have established with the crybaby defendant would be something comical or funny had you not gone beyond that, had you not lifted the torch and, looking out over the horizon as if you were the Statue of Liberty, said: The situation in Paraguay is extremely serious.

It certainly is, it is extremely serious, but not for those who work, study, produce, travel, receive education, become cured, sow, manufacture; for those who become farmers, industrialists, bus owners or artists; or simply for those who, although living in idleness, do not violate the laws. Instead, the situation is serious for plotters, for terrorists, for politicians who, after losing in elections, are unable to accept the outcome of the elections and instead become Marxist plotters.

It is serious for legionnaires who are begging for foreign help. It is serious for those who sold their soul to the devil. It is serious for him who, as a Paraguayan-born citizen, instead of respecting the national Constitution, has been plotting to undermine the stability of the institutions through violent means.

Now, Sister Jo, if you were told something different, if you got the idea that this country was a tribe, not a nation with a republican, representative regime, this is a good time for you to put your wrong ideas aside. If the proclaimed humanist goal of WOLA is not mere baloney, you should reflect. You should convince yourself that here, for applying the law, for respecting human rights, for living in freedom, for practicing democracy and for bursting with dedicated nationalism, we are self-sufficient and we do not need baby strollers or the advice of nursery school experts.

If WOLA is not just baloney you, Sister Jo, have a lot to do in your country. Join President Carter's irritated fellow party members who are unable to silence the willful little nigger [negrito caprichoso] Ambassador Young, who insists that there are thousands of political prisoners in the United States. Or join the angered voices of black, Spanish or Chicano minorities who are protesting the sterilization of 300,000 redskin [pieles rojas] American mothers. Express interests in the fate of Puerto Rican separatists who have been political prisoners since 1956. Help fight the use of drugs in elementary schools. Protest the support which white, Anglo-Saxon and southern protestants are giving to the resurrection of the Ku Klux Klan.

Or, if you believe that there are enough people in your country dedicated to correcting these things, go to Cuba and ask Fidel Castro to release Huber Matos, who has been 18 years in the dark, blind and paralytic, not to mention the 5,000 political prisoners kept in La Cabana fortress. Or go to Red China to express concern for the fate of 600 million little Chinese [chinitos] deprived of their human rights. Or go to the Soviet Union to express your support for the poor Jewish people who are being persecuted for the crime of wanting to go to the land of their forefathers. And when you return to the United States, get another flag because the one Laino had was burned.

After doing all this, we might give you permission to come to Paraguay so we can respectfully ask you how things are going.

Further Criticism

PY280212Y Asuncion Red Privada de Emisoras in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[From Colorado Party Executive Board's program "The Voice of the Colorado Party"]

[Excerpts] We will not tolerate any negative, weakening actions of legionnaire, unpatriotic minorities. In all cases we will defend our independence and sovereignty against everyone.

And no foreign organization of doubtful political line, such as the Washington Office of Latin America, WOLA, will come and tell us what to do. WOLA, an alleged private organization which is made up of men and women whose political line is unknown to us, has sent their representatives to our country. These representatives entered the country almost surreptitiously and sought haven at their diplomatic mission.

We do not know whether WOLA, an alleged private organization, was actually created for its stated purposes, or whether it was created for the ultimate purpose of evading taxes, with the disguised support of politicians of questionable political line.

We learned through the press that WOLA representatives who are visiting our country--thanks to the freedom and democracy existing in our country--held a press conference in which they dared to pass judgment on our government's action, in an intolerable interference in matters which do not concern them, since the case involved is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the courts.

In an atmosphere of complete democracy and freedom we are implementing our national program respecting the rights of both our fellow countrymen and all those foreigners of good will who settled in our land. There is no room here for legionnaires, Marxists, atheists, traitors, bloody criminals or nebulous organizations of doubtful origin, which are probably using money obtained by evading tax payments in their country for unthinkable purposes.

ECONOMY MINISTER CALLS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION, EXPENDITURES

PY271524Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] In an independence day message, Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete said that to face the economic and financial problems of the country is an unavoidable requisite in order to ensure the democratic institutionalization which is now being implemented.

He indicated that this task has already been coordinated between all the departments of the ministry, and he also made an appeal for a coordinated effort for more production, for more austerity and expenditure and for personal participation at all levels.

INDUSTRY MINISTER CRITICIZES ECONOMY MINISTER'S POLICIES

PA271630Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 26 Jul (AFP)--Gabriel Lanata, industry, commerce, tourism and integration minister, disclosed last night here at a reception given in his honor by the country's main business organizations that he was having policy differences with Javier Silva Ruete, economy and finance minister.

According to Lanata, he was having problems in carrying out his duties because of Silva Ruete's economic and finance policies. He said the difficulties arise because he believes that what is important at the moment is to create jobs and prosperity to take care of the population which is undernourished. The state should not be wasting its resources on expropriations, he pointed out. Instead, he added, either the government by itself or in association with private enterprise should put those resources to work creating wealth.

Lanata accused the Economy and Finance Ministry of trying to cut the funds in the Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration Ministry budget. Its insistence on cutting our funds will eventually create problems in meeting our payroll, Lanata indicated.

He said that the military government understands the situation and that it has the best of intentions, but it is up against a bureaucracy which has been in place for the past 10 years and it also has to contend with the economic theoreticians. Finally, Lanata said that if he must resign, he hopes that his successor will at least have the opportunity to implement his ideas.

He expressed the belief that the foreign debt could have been financed under a plan suggested by Walter Piazza, another industrialist, who was economy and finance minister for 40 days last year.

TEACHERS, GOVERNMENT REACH SETTLEMENT ON STRIKE

PA272353Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 27 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian Government reached a settlement today with 120,000 public school teachers who have been on strike since last May 8. The two parties reached an agreement this afternoon in which the teachers were granted a 2,000 soles ($12.50) monthly wage increase. It was also agreed that the teachers will be paid their full salaries for the 2 1/2 months during which the strike lasted.

It was agreed that the teachers who were dismissed will be reinstated and that the teachers who were transferred will be returned to their original posts. Lastly, the government agreed to take immediate steps to legally recognize the extreme leftist Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP) which led the strike.

The respective document was signed after thousands of teachers approved the agreement in an assembly. Afterward, the teachers marched through the main Lima streets. Classes could be resumed next Monday.

Classes To Resume Monday

PY280239Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The teachers strike conflict ended today and education activities will resume on Monday, 31 July. Education Minister Otto Elespuru announced that the education plan will be implemented in August aimed at achieving educational reform capable of becoming an authentic development-oriented education.

On extending his greeting to members of the [words indistinct], to directors general and [word indistinct] in view of the national holiday, General Elespuru rendered a brief account of the achievements accomplished and that as the teachers conflict was overcome, the teachers work will be quickly reorganized to recover wasted time. He also expressed his satisfaction because education activities will resume on Monday, 31 July.

ASSEMBLY TO ELECT LEADERS, HOLD FIRST SESSION BY 15 AUGUST

PY271513Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The multiparty commission will conclude the drafting of internal regulations on 1 or 2 August so they can be approved during the first plenary session [of the Constituent Assembly], which is to be held before 15 August.

Luis Alberto Sanchez, the commission's president, asserted that the Assembly's leadership and budget will also be approved during this session. He also indicated that 20 of the approximately 30 articles have already been drafted. In yesterday's session we discussed [words indistinct], he added.

Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, president of the preparatory committee, reported yesterday that the solemn opening ceremony will be held at 1600 tomorrow, 28 July, in the building which used to house the Chamber of Deputies.

During today's session, which is to begin at 1000, the Assembly's leadership will be elected, but only after the swearing in of the 14 members who still have to be sworn in.

Haya de la Torre Elected

PY280244Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Victor Raul Haya de la Torre was designated today president of the Constituent Assembly which will begin functioning tomorrow.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED AT END OF PEREZ' SURINAM VISIT

PA271858Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 26 Jul (VENPRES)--Surinam President Johan H.E. Ferrier and Venezuelan Chief of State Carlos Andres Perez held extensive talks in a climate of cordiality and exchanged views on the most relevant aspects of international policy during the latter's official visit to Surinam.

The two government leaders issued a joint statement voicing their belief in the principles and purposes of the United Nations and agreeing that it is the appropriate forum for maintaining international peace and security, as well as for solving world problems.

Perez and Ferrier voiced their profound concern over the proliferation of nuclear weapons, stressing the need to intensify the efforts to achieve overall and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

They also highlighted the importance of respecting human rights, at the same time strongly condemning the various forms of racial discrimination.

In turn, they voiced their hope that the UN Law of the Seas Conference will produce just and equitable results that will satisfy the aspirations of all peoples, particularly those of the developing countries.

The two chiefs of state reiterated their nations' strong and uncomprising belief in democracy and their concern over the international economic situation affecting the community of nations, stating their governments' firm stand to join efforts in promptly establishing a new international economic order.

The need to bolster solidarity among the Third World countries to achieve, through joint action, effective participation in the decision-making process which affects the future of all peoples was also confirmed by Presidents Perez and Ferrier.

Later they stated that it is necessary to restructure the international trade system so that it will allow for a special and differentiated treatment for the developing countries. They agreed to promote and strengthen associations of countries which produce and export raw materials.

As they promised support for the regional integration efforts, notably the Andean pact, the Caribbean community, the Central American Common Market and LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association], they confirmed their support for the Latin American economic system as a forum of consultation and coordination among the Latin American countries.

Perez and Ferrier also agreed to establish a mixed work group as a part of the basic agreement on economic cooperation in the field of the integrated bauxite industry.

In sum, during President Carlos Andres Perez' visit to Surinam, the two countries agreed on the need to promote closer rapprochement among the Caribbean nations through the coordination of actions in the field of cultural, economic and technological and scientific cooperation, voicing their confidence in the multilateral efforts that are being made in the hemisphere by states inside and outside the region in order to promote Latin America's economic and social development.

MINISTER ACCUSES CORPORATIONS OF DISRUPTING ANDEAN GROUP

PA280106Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has said that sectors connected with the large transnational corporations are making every effort to disrupt the integration process of the Andean countries. Consalvi added that the presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela will meet in Bogota on 7 August to discuss the problems which have arisen in the Andean pact. This is what Consalvi said: [begin recording]

[Consalvi] Well, the four heads of state of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela will be meeting in Bogota to discuss the problems which have arisen in the Andean pact and several other matters of common interest to the four countries.

[Question] [sentence indistinct]

[Answer] The president has always been a supporter of the Andean pact. Therefore, I assume that important proposals could be made. However, I am not the most appropriate person for that. I believe he will be accompanied by government experts on the matter of integration.

[Question] Some economic sectors have coincided their beliefs that the Andean pact's problems are insurmountable. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Those are the sectors connected with the large transnational corporations which have made every effort to disrupt the integration process of the Andean countries. If our countries develop harmoniously, naturally some of those large international interests will be affected. For example, some problems have emerged in the automotive program, which has already been approved, and the large international corporations are responsible for this because they are competing to determine which ones will stay. These are the problems which exist. We know where they originate, what their cause is. However, the important thing is the political decision of our countries in the great [words indistinct] of resistance.

[Question] The problem is difficult....[does not complete sentence]

[Answer] It is very difficult. We have been struggling for 10 years for this integration. [end recording]

Thank you, Foreign Minister, who charged that sectors connected with the large international corporations are making every effort to disrupt the Andean pact. He added that on the occasion of the inauguration of President-elect Turbay Ayala, the presidents of Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Colombia will meet in Bogota to study the integration problems.

MACHARAS ARRIVE FROM SOVIET UNION

PA251358Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0418 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 24 Jul (AFP)--Four Russian-born Venezuelans who sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Moscow 2 weeks ago arrived here today after Soviet officials authorized their departure. The brothers Jacobo, Alejandro, Jorge and sister Lida Machara "lodged" themselves at the Venezuelan diplomatic office 2 weeks ago, claiming they were facing difficulty in leaving the country because Soviet officials were implicating them in "political problems" which still have not been specified.

They avoided talking to the local press about this today and Julio Pineda, Venezuelan charge d'affaires in the USSR, adopted a similar attitude.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENTS SAID TO BE OPERATING AMONG INDIANS

PA271939Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1741 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jul (EFE)--The assistant director of the National Indian Institute [INI] charged here today that several U.S. intelligence agents, posing as members of religious groups, are carrying out activities in the areas inhabited by Mexican Indians. According to the charges, these agents are extensively analyzing rural society.

INI director Salomon Nahmad affirmed that the agents have managed to gather precise information about rural areas of conflict, the inhabitants' way of thinking and their present and future leaders. According to Nahmad, although he does not have any specific evidence in connection with that kind of work, he does have information on the activities being carried out and the "suspicious" questions that are being asked of the Indians.

The official noted that the messages of the so-called missionaries of U.S. protestant and evangelistic sects are aimed at imposing certain ways of life in the rural areas. Their preachings do not seek to modify the Indians' religions beliefs but to study and control their forms of power, strengthen the concept of the individual and the idea of private property, Nahmad added.

Vast areas of farm land in which large Indian groups used to participate under a collective system ended up in chaos due to the activities of these so-called religious people. Furthermore, the charges continue, the sects' work has led to disputes among various Indian groups which had been united for hundreds of years. In 1977, a dispute flared among the Chamula Indians in Chiapas State, in the southeast. Similar conflicts have also been reported among the Huicholes and Coras in other parts of Mexico.

Nahmad announced that INI will conduct a thorough investigation into the political maneuvers which the U.S. religious groups are allegedly carrying out among the Indians. He added that if necessary, he will take the case to the authorities.

LEFTIST DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND GENERAL AMNESTY

PA271644Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0335 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 26 Jul (EFE)--Approximately 15,000 leftists doday demonstrated in Mexico City demanding general amnesty for political prisoners and voicing their support to the Cuban regime. The demonstration, which moved down the main streets of Mexico City, also commemorated the 10th anniversary of the "student movement" of 1968 which was suppressed with bloodshed. The demonstrators, who also protested against the repression of the labor movements, shouted leftist slogans and carried large posters bearing revolutionary slogans.

At the conclusion of the march, a rally was held during which the speakers announced that on 26 August they will present a "draft amnesty law" to the Mexican Congress. They added that without this measure, the "political reform" carried out by the government has no value. Participants of the demonstration included members of the Mexican Communist Party, the Workers Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Party of the Workers (Trotskyite), feminist organizations, labor unions, and student organizations. Also, the "Homosexual Front of Revolutionary Action" made its appearance in Mexico for the first time. Over 2,000 unarmed policemen observed the demonstration. No incidents took place.

BETHANCOURT WARNS PARTIES ABOUT NOT ACCEPTING ASSEMBLY

PA271845Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2212 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Speech by political adviser Romulo Escobar Bethancourt at a meeting with the leaders of the corregimientos of Rio Abajo, Pueblo Nuevo and Parque Lefevre held at the Reinaldo Grenald Gymnasium in Panama City in conjunction with Panamanian Chief of Government Brig Gen Omar Torrijos' "Domestic Patrol"--live]

[Excerpts] We believe that on 6 August the Panamanian people must resoundly defeat their enemies. This resounding defeat would be demonstrated through a large voter turnout. The enemies of the Panamanian people and the revolutionary process have attacked the popular power and the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, in order to destroy and demean it because the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives is the true expression of our republic's 505 corregimientos. They are dreaming about that assembly they had prior to 1968 when two bosses and five chiefs selected an assembly which did not represent anyone. [applause, shouts]

This is the reason, compatriots, for the fury and the ire with which they attack the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, to the point of saying that the representatives are 505 paupers. In this manner they reveal the profound contempt they feel for our people and for their representatives at the assembly. Things being this way, it is then necessary for the Panamanian people to show them with a large number of votes at the polls the contempt they feel for reaction, fascism and those preaching a return to the past. [applause, shouts]

We have indicated before and we are repeating here now that the high-level committee that will study the drafting of the law on the creation of political parties is a committee through which we shall insure that the creation of those political parties responds to our country's real structures and achievements made by the revolution and that is fundamentally coupled with that new instrument of the Panamanian people--the popular power or Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives as a basic structure among government organs will not be able to participate in that high-level committee. [applause]

TORRIJOS DISCUSSES INDIAN TERRITORY ISSUE

PA280313Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos on 27 July 1978 at Isla Tigre, territory of San Blas--recorded]

[Excerpts] The people of Isla Tigre have been the guardians of traditions and culture. Isla Tigre has played a very important role in maintaining the respect that is felt for your culture. [applause]

The alert attitude which you had to maintain in the past to safeguard the respect due the Kuna culture should now be aimed at the struggle to carry out the new plans and new programs which the government, jointly with your traditional authorities and the representatives that you will elect, intends to undertake during the forthcoming 6-year period. For the past 6 years we have been working to change the mentality of the entire government, of many important cadres in the government. We have worked with the Indian chiefs and with the representatives. We have visited the leaders of all the other Indian sectors, and I am now in a position to tell you that the government intends to demarcate the borders of the Indian territory.

I have spent 10 years seeking the support of the world and uniting the Panamanian people so that the North Americans would return our territory to us. I could now hardly refuse our Indians their territory. We are planning to continue our studies after 6 August in order to present to you and then to the 505 [the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives]--but first to you--the territorial borders that will serve as geographic protection for a culture that must not vanish and must be respected.

We have held this type of meeting with Guaymi, Choco and Kuna leaders. Only one more meeting is needed: with the Bocas del Toro Guaymi leaders. That meeting will take place in the next few days. For that meeting I am going to take along with me some leaders from here so that those opposing and demarcation of territorial borders will become aware of the fact that this is a movement that has considerable support and that they cannot oppose it. We will continue discussing this after 6 August so that during the summer we may hold a special meeting of the 505 to demarcate the borders and legislate the special laws that you need.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS DEMANDS OF STRIKING DOCTORS

PA280358Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Speech by Ernesto Perez Balladares, financial adviser to Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos, explaining government's official position on the doctors strike--recorded]

[Excerpts] After several months of studying the wage situation concerning not only the doctors but all the country's workers and after seeing that there are social sectors having much more distressing realities than those of the medical profession, the national government has reached the conclusion that the wage increases demanded by the striking doctors are outside all real and effective possibilities of the country's economic capacity unless the government is willing to sacrifice certain public services to satisfy the demand of a union sector, such as that of the doctors. It is an important sector but nevertheless, a minority sector in the Panamanian community.

This revolutionary government has been characterized by a permanent willingness to hold dialog with all the country's sectors. The doctors knew we were holding a dialog with them regarding their aspirations but they preferred to create a situation of force, attempting to force [the government] to hold a dialog that was already taking place.

The current wages that the Panamanian state pays the doctors are much higher than those paid by the countries of the area, including countries with larger revenues such as Mexico. In installed capacity, number of health centers, equipment and medical quality, we are an example for the area. The national government is proud of the quality of our doctors but it deplores their attitude in the face of the community, placing their personal interests above the sacred right of all Panamanians to good health.

If we accepted the wage demands, we would be forced to reduce the purchase of medicines, vaccines and equipment and we might even have to close some health centers. This government respects workers and their union organizations. That is why we deeply regret that the doctors union is being used for goals alien to their professional interests. That is why we reject this type of alien pressure and reiterate, in the name of the national government, our desire of continuing to dialog in a climate of peace and work that will constructively lead to a settlement in whose achievement the government expresses its greatest interest and willingness. Thank you very much.

COSTA RICA

FSLN LEADER DENIES ROLE IN GUERRILLA ATTACKS

PA271903Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Plutarco Hernandez, the Costa Rican guerrilla leader of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has met with Costa Rican Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealy to deny reports from Nicaragua that he is directing guerrilla operations in that nation. The minister said Hernandez told him that he had asked for an audience so the minister could see that Hernandez is in San Jose and not participating actively in the civil war in Nicaragua.

PRESIDENT CONCERNED OVER SOVIET DISSIDENT TRIALS

PA280129Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 23 Jul 78 p 50-A PA

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo issued a statement on Wednesday in which he expresses his concern and that of his administration over the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union, as seems to be the case of dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and others who have recently been sentenced to long imprisonment and hard labor in Siberia.

The complete text reads as follows:

"The Costa Rican Government is deeply concerned over the condition of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and his companions, who have been sentenced by Soviet tribunals, as well as that of other persons who seek freedom and the reaffirmation of their own dignity in a political and ideological climate which denies these principles.

"The obstacles to the inalienable right of every man to think and act in freedom and in accordance with his conscience do not enhance the cause of world peace.

"As president of a country which defends human rights and as an interpreter of the feelings of the Costa Rican people, I express my anguish over any case in which the effective observance of these rights has been hampered."

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP DENIES PARTICIPATION IN SUBVERSIVE PLOT

PA280031Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2347 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Archbishop of San Salvador Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez today, Thursday, denied having any part in a subversive plot which the Salvadoran security forces claimed yesterday to have discovered.

Police spokesmen told the press that in searching several houses they had found information on various extreme leftist activities aimed at creating unrest throughout the country. In those statements Monsignor Romero was mentioned as an illegal agent of "national resistance" who was assigned to protest arrests and other violent actions against the left when these actions took place in reply to the escalation in terrorism which was to have begun today with partial strikes in several businesses.

The prelate emphasized that he had no part "in the alleged plot." He added that the report surprised him because it is unfounded, and noted that "if we had a responsible judicial system these statements would be sufficient to justify a criminal suit." He said he will listen to his sermon next Sunday which will deal with the plan denounced by the security authorities.

CASTRO ADDRESSES RALLY ON 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY

FL262345Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2210 GMT 26 Jul 78 FL

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at 26 July Santiago de Cuba mass rally to mark 25th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, party and government comrades, people of Santiago, fellow countrymen:

We have had the opportunity on 25 occasions to commemorate that 26 July 1953--in prison, in exile, in the mountains or in the fatherland liberated by the weapons which on that day once again took up the fight, the just, inevitable and necessary struggle, in order to take a new and worthy path. Our people's struggle for liberation did not begin on that day. That day marked the renewal of the heroic march begun in 1868 by Cespedes and later continued by that exceptional man, who was born exactly 100 years earlier, the mastermind of Moncada, Jose Marti. [applause]

For millenia throughout the history of mankind some men have been masters and others have been slaves, servants, laborers and peasants who, in the final analysis, were oppressed in the most varied ways imposed upon humanity by the selfishness of some, the impotence and weakness of others and the objective process of the evolution of a society which evolved from its most primitive stages to its current state--a society composed of beings who also evolved from the most primitive state to the marvelous physical and moral structure of man today.

Natural and social laws laid out a ruthless path and man walked along most of this path without real awareness. What compared to former ages makes today's humanity privileged is the fabulous possibility it holds today to control nature and to chart its own path in the area of social development. This is precisely what makes the economic, social and political systems which still survive in many areas of the world such a great crime. This is what provides its greatest moral and heroic meaning to the determination of the peoples. This is what gives greatest meaning to the actions and struggles of men to change their lives. This is what gives fullest meaning to the idea of revolution.

We too had our masters. Our native ancestors also had their exterminators; our African fathers had those who made them slaves; their descendants and the descendants of the masters had their colonizers; the Cuban people--even after Cuba become a nation--had their neocolonizers; our workers and peasants had their exploiting capitalists and landowners; our black population and our women had those who discriminated against them; our children had illiteracy, hunger and disease; our adults had ignorance and unemployment; our elderly had abandonment and oblivion. To fight against these injustices we urged struggles. To fight against these systems we had the uprisings and deaths of the Indians; the epic combats of the slaves; the heroic struggles of the oppressed; 10 October; 24 February; 26 July. [applause]

On the march along this long path, our generation has been privileged to know victory and to reap its splendid fruits. That is why we can commemorate the date of our rebellion in the freedom, independence and justice about which so many generations of our ancestors dreamed. However, the ideas of freedom, independence and justice were not the same in every age. To the slave in his time it merely meant escaping from that shameful social and legal condition; to the bourgeoisie it meant breaking the bonds of colonialism; to the servant it meant obtaining a job and gaining full title to the land and its fruits.

Let me correct myself. It is a printing error, not my error. [applause] I really must correct myself. I was thinking more of Cuba, and when I said that to the bourgeoisie it meant breaking the bonds of colonialism, it is true, in Cuba. In Europe it was feudalism. That is why I will go back and stick with colonialism. That is, if you will allow me to do so. [applause] It was not a printing error.

However, to the worker the idea of freedom, independence and justice was very different--the elimination all kinds of exploitation of man by man, full and real equality for all human beings, fraternity and cooperation among all the peoples of the world. Our revolution has witnessed this age of internationalism and socialism--of the fullest and most complete meaning of freedom and fraternity among men.

Were we perhaps more perfect revolutionaries than those who preceded us? It was the time, the objective conditions of society and the world in which we lived that made us Marxist-Leninists, internationalists, socialists and communists. [applause] During all ages, in all countries and at all times, revolutionaries fought and devoted their best energies to the noble principle of human progress, and today's revolutionaries cannot consider themselves to be better than those of the past. What may make today's revolutionary different is his greater knowledge of the laws which regulate the development of human society, and this places in his hands an extraordinary tool for struggle and for social change. Modern revolutionaries owe to the theoreticians of scientific socialism--Marx, Engels and Lenin--the vast treasure of their ideas. We can say with complete conviction that without them our people would not have been able to take such a colossal step in the history of its social and political development.

But even with them we would not have been able to carry it out without the fruitful seed and unbounded heroism that were planted in our people and spirit by Marti, Maceo, Gomez, Agramonte, Cespedes and the other giants in our fatherland's history. [applause]

This is how the true revolution was made in Cuba, starting from Cuba's special characteristics, its own traditions of struggle and the consistent application of universal principles. These principles exist and cannot be ignored. Some conceited people in the world have wanted to nationalize and chauvinize Marxism. There even have been some who thought that they were better than Marx, Engels and Lenin, without taking the preciseness of their research into consideration, which is characterized by the modesty of the creators of our revolutionary doctrine. Men cannot erect monuments to themselves for posterity; rather it is the people and objective facts which designate a person's role in history. [applause]

It is not without reason that refuting human vanity, our wisest patriots have taught us that all the glory of the world fits inside a grain of corn. [applause] On a day like today, it is not necessary to recount deeds that are well known or show the merits of an action in which many of us, present and alive, were witnesses or participants. [applause]

First of all, let us tell our people and the youth of the world, who are joyfully with us on this anniversary, that the triumph of an idea in any country always is the result of the efforts of many generations and of all of humanity. Following the armed combat, in this enclosure, inside the walls of this fortress, dozens of youths such as those meeting in our fatherland were atrociously tortured and later killed by those who were defending the interests of the exploiting classes and imperialist monopolies in a vain attempt to halt the course of history.

All iniquities were committed by the oppressor against the brave revolutionary combatants with the anger and hatred of those who do not tolerate or forgive people's disrespect--as in the days of Spartacus, the Paris Commune, Vietnam or Chile. The reactionary forces have always believed that their power is invincible and eternal.

They could not imagine that one day, in the first socialist country of the Western Hemisphere, in Santiago de Cuba itself and inside the walls of that military bastion, we would meet--as representatives of the best and most progressive of the world's youth and as representatives of a people whose sons took part in that battle--to celebrate a victorious 25th anniversary and the 11th World [Youth and Students] Festival. [applause] This shows that no people's just desire is impossible, no reversal is insurmountable, no sacrifice is worthless and no reactionary regime is eternal.

Why should we explain what oppression, underdevelopment, capitalism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, fascism and imperialism are to the youth of the world, since many of them have endured and are still enduring torture? Our experience was no different. Our battle for liberty and progress was no different from what this means in many parts of the world today. Our struggle was the eternal struggle of all oppressed peoples. Our enemies were and are the same enemies. Our victories are the common victories of today and tomorrow, for all progressive humanity. [applause]

The fact is that Cuba after 25 years from that action which we commemorate today, after a sustained, heroic and victorious struggle is successfully building socialism close to the most ferocious and powerful empire on earth. It is not a euphemism or an exaggeration to say that this is a success for the world revolutionary movement and an encouraging lesson for all peoples, even though the imperialists and their immodest traitors to the cause of internationalism, who today have become lackeys and allies of the oppressors of the world, try to ignore this. [applause]

All the hatred of the Yankee empire was focused on our people. An implacable blockade, which has now lasted almost two decades, was imposed on our fatherland. A foreign military base has been maintained in our country with insolent contempt for national will and sovereignty. Conspiracies, plots, sabotage and all types of aggression have taken place over many years. Shady plans for physical elimination of leaders of the revolution, which today are publicly acknowledged by the authors themselves, were worked out and put into practice by the highest U.S. authorities. There were no means, procedures, resources--no matter how illicit or dirty--that were not used against our country. Disease and plague, capable of eliminating useful plants and animals, were introduced into our land by the imperialists.

An epic ideological struggle was also launched by the revolutionary vanguard against those who long ago governed, ordered, decided and imposed their way of thinking on the peoples of Latin America.

Why were the imperialists doing this? What were they defending? What did they want to maintain in our land?

They wanted to maintain foreign control over our natural resources, our wealth and the fruits of the sweat of our people. Those were corrupt and bloodthirsty governments in the service of their interests. The peasants had no land, the workers were exploited, the people were illiterate, starving and hopeless. Children had no teachers or doctors. Adults had no health services. Fathers had no jobs. Hundreds of thousands of mothers many times had no other alternative than to turn to prostitution. There was discrimination for reasons of race or sex. The elderly were abandoned. There were gambling casinos, vice, corruption and bloody political repression.

Let us compare our fatherland today with the other nations of Latin America. There is no imperialist or capitalist domination, and today we are the only people in this hemisphere without unemployment, without illiteracy, without beggars, without prostitution, without gambling and without racial discrimination. We have the highest level of health and education, of culture and athletic prowess in all of the continent. [applause] We are the sole owners of our economic wealth and natural resources. We plan our development, and the economic, social and cultural progress of our people is strictly in our own hands. Our problems are the same objective problems of any underdeveloped country in the world. But it is our prerogative to decide our future with austerity and humbleness--with freedom and dignity. [applause]

How did we Cuban revolutionaries win this victory? With resolution, with loyalty to principles, with strong ties to the masses, with absolute trust in the justness of our cause, with the spirit of sacrifice and heroism and the virtues of our people, with international solidarity, with the cooperation of the progressive movement, with the socialist community, and especially with the glorious Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [prolonged applause]

We said "no" to yielding to adversity, "no" to problems, "no" to pessimism, "no" to fear, "no" to surrender, "no" to opportunism, "no" to ideological concessions, "no" to narrow nationalism and chauvinism, "no" to the abuse of power, "no" to the violation of principles, "no" to corruption, "no" to vanity, "no" to demagogy' "no" to the ridiculous personality cult and "no" to the infallibility of revolutionaries. We knew how to say "yes" to solidarity among men, "yes" to Marxism-Leninsm, "yes" to anti-imperialism [prolonged applause], "yes" to proletarian internationalism [applause], "yes" to the need for a vanguard party [applause], "yes" to collective leadership and to democratic revolutionary principles [applause], "yes" to self-criticism and to recognizing and correcting mistakes [applause], "yes" to humbleness, "yes" to complete and total dedication to the people, "yes" to admiration and respect for those who with their past struggle made today's fatherland possible, "yes" to eternal gratitude to those who have given us their solidarity and who with their noble and disinterested support helped us to overcome imperialist aggression. [applause]

The Cuba you see today is not even the ghost of what it was 20 years ago. The casinos, the beggars, the unemployed and the brothels were the first impressions a visitor received. Today, these things do not exist. But let us not think that all visitors necessarily liked the post revolutionary change. During the days of the popular unity [in Chile], we were visited by the flagship of the Chilean Navy. Many cadets, with a bourgeois and capitalist mentality, were displeased because they did not find brothels in Havana, as they had found in all the other capitals of Latin America, in the United States and in Western Europe. Before the revolution, there were brothels in Cuba, and alongside the brothels there was the scaffold, as is true of Chile today. [applause] That neocolonialist, capitalist and underdeveloped life imposed on the nation was maintained by sheer force and was the work of imperialist domination over our land. They did not train doctors or teachers. However, they did train their henchmen in the art of torture, execution and assassination of those who were dissatisfied and who were revolutionaries--as happens today in Nicaragua, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and other unfortunate countries of America and the world--with much more refined techniques provided by the Pentagon and the CIA.

They taught how to persecute a communist, how a union was divided and how a trained leader was imposed, how and what should be written in a newspaper, what films we should see, what radio programs we should listen to, what books we should read.

They decided where and how much to invest. For some reason, they were the absolute owners of our finances, our best lands and the country's natural resources. They outlined our policy and our destiny. What is even worse, because of its long-lasting effects and greater difficulty in eradicating it, they imposed on our poor and underdeveloped people the habits and customs of consumers of the developed capitalist world, a development brought about through the most unmerciful exploitation of its own people and the rest of the colonized or neocolonized world and through the most brutal unequal trade with the economically backward countries.

Bourgeois society creates its bourgeois tastes and its bourgeois scenery in cites and rural areas which cannot be those of the societies of workers. Alongside the millionaires' palaces are the poor neighborhoods. Alongside the modern superhighways for fast and flashy automobiles are the muddy roads walked by the poor peasants.

The bourgeois countries offer statistics about their per capita income but they do not say one word about the huge difference between what a millionaire consumes and what a worker, an unemployed person or a beggar consumes. In our cities you will not see flashy or excessive neon signs of publicity propaganda because we do not seek to instill in our citizens, by means of conditioned reflex, what soft drinks they should consume or what cigarettes to smoke as is done in the societies which ridiculously call themselves free. Instead, you will see how in many remote places of our rural areas, electric light bulbs are turned on in the classrooms of thousands of our rural schools, in our polyclinics and in the houses of our peasants. In our newspapers you will not see advertisements or social notes on weddings, parties and recreational activities of the wealthy which were never of interest to the worker, the real and only creator of the social wealth. Our radio and television programs are never constantly interrupted by commercial ads because our mass media is at the service of information, education and culture and not social vanity or vulgar mercantile interests. Sometimes there might not be enough paint for our greatest buildings, but teachers or books will never be lacking schools or doctors and medicines in our hospitals for all the children and citizens of the country. [applause]

Also, you will not see our cities filled with modern and loud autombobiles that consume large amounts of fuel because we promote and develop collective transport and regard individual vehicles as simple work instruments, used by technicians, doctors, professors and other workers of our society to provide social services. Many times we have asked ourselves what would happen to the world and its natural and energy resources if in Asia--including China and India--Africa and Latin America, each family had an automobile in accordance with the fictitious and absurd ideal created by the developed capitalist societies? Someone in ancient times said: Man does not live by bread alone. Today we can state: Not only by automobiles and for automobiles does man live. [applause]

What was irrationally produced by the exploitation of the world and capitalism can never be a model for mankind that in the next 25 years will already have 7 billion inhabitants. We feel that energy and other essential resources must be devoted, first of all, to the feeding, housing, health, education, culture and other essential necessities for the well-being of a man having another concept of life, society and the fruits of human work. To this we have devoted our modest resources amid the unmerciful and brutal economic blockade that a powerful and wealthy country like the United States has imposed on our heroic fatherland. Despite this, no one can ignore Cuba's advances. This shows how much can be done even while being poor if there is the justice of socialism. [applause]

In our fatherland, you will see each citizen with a book under his arm because we all want to study. We all want to learn. We all want to correctly interpret the world in which we live.

We do not tell anyone: Believe. We tell everyone to think, study, decide. [applause]

The imperialists ridiculously try to depict our country as a regime of force. In reality there is force but the force is not in arms, laws or state institutions. It is in the people, [applause] in the masses, in the revolutionary beliefs and in the political culture of each citizen. The force is not based on lies or demagogy but on sincerity, truth and conscience. The arms are held by the people and with them they defend the revolution without torture, crimes, death squads, missing persons, illegalities or arbitrary actions as occur daily in the countries forced by imperialism to maintain reactionary regimes or injustice and oppression. This has begun to be recognized today by even our most bitter enemies. This is due to the seeds of revolutionary principles and ethics that we sowed at Moncada and which bore fruit in the liberation war and subsequent development of the revolution. Above the mountains of imperialist slanders, the historic reality stands firm and invincible.

Our country is ready to continue its march. We are already drafting our second 5-year plan. Serious studies are being made regarding our outlook for economic, social and cultural development up to the year 2000. In a relatively short time we will have a 20-year plan. Each province, city, municipality will know, with the maximum accuracy possible, what its future will be and what tasks it will be assigned in the country's development.

If one wishes to get an idea of the future it is sufficient to say that this year alone 18,000 citizens have received their teachers and professors certificates. [applause]

For those who believe that we are becoming a country of soldiers it is only necessary to point out that the number of persons graduated as teachers and professors is 20 times higher than the number of armed forces officers graduated this year [applause] although for every Cuban being a soldier or officer is a very high honor because arms in the fatherland and even outside the fatherland are at the service of the noblest causes of the revolution and internationalism. [applause]

In the final analysis we are all soldiers of the revolution. However, knowing how to teach is even more difficult than knowing how to die. Our men struggled and died more than once for this right because men must know how to die so that humanity can survive. [applause]

We are resolutely advancing toward becoming a country with high culture. Our path in this field has no limits. We will live from what our technology, our natural resources and our sweat are capable of creating, but we will not be selfish like the snail locked up in its own shell, and we will offer the world everything that is within the reach of our revolutionary and internationalist generosity. [applause]

What is our own life without you? What is Cuba without the rest of the world? If our dreams of yesterday are today's realities our dreams of today will be the realities of tomorrow. It will be the same for all the peoples of the world if we are capable of dreaming together for a better future. [applause]

Since realities cannot be forgotten it is necessary to say that today's humanity faces dramatic problems. First of all, there is the vital matter of overcoming the risks of nuclear war. In other times men solved their political conflicts with stone axes, spears and arrows, their swords, their cannons and even their planes, their battleships and their tanks. However, no other era of human history has possessed arms so destructive and deadly as those which exist today.

What yesterday was a game of irresponsible ambitions in which the privileged classes could indulge in defense of their interests and their goals of dividing up the world or destroying the advance of progressive ideas, as happened in the last generalized war, today, with modern and sophisticated means of mass destruction, becomes universal suicide and the crime of wounded humanity [lesa humanidad]. It is still to be determined whether man can survive the diabolical arms which he has been capable of devising.

If we examine the elemental realities, we see that the overall political and social progress of humanity is below its capacity for destruction and extermination. It is not the revolutionary and progressive forces which have created this dramatic and dangerous situation. The watchwords of peace and coexistence among all nations of the world were launched at the very dawn of the first socialist state by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. [applause]

Socialism, whose fundamental objective in the economic field is the development of the productive forces and the equitable distribution of the fruits of work, has no need for war, for dividing up the world or for arms production. Planned development of the economy and the essential requirements of man in no way demand the investment of infinite human and material resources in the sterile arms race. It was not the first socialist state which declared war against the countries of different social systems. It was the imperialist powers which decided, with intervention and blockade, to eliminate the first worker and peasant state and, at the same time, smash the revolutionary movement everywhere in the world.

This policy gave birth to fascism and World War II. The crusade against the Soviet Union by Hitler's Germany, which armed itself with the cooperation of the other imperialist powers, cost the first socialist state the lives of 20 million of its best children. A high price was also paid by the peoples of the imperialist countries for the harebrained anticommunist and profascist adventures of its rulers. Who can deny these historic truths? Who can hide the fact that the capitalist countries were fundamentally responsible for the outbreak of that war? Who can forget that it was precisely socialism which made world domination by fascism impossible? What country other than the United States, in a virtual substitution of Hitler's Germany, became the crusader of anticommunism and counterrevolution in the world? What other country can truly threaten world peace? Who practices a power policy? Who has filled the world with military bases? Who promotes the arms race? Who needs the military industry to face the domestic economic problems and satisfy the interests of its powerful monopolies? Those who reproach the socialist countries for their defense programs forget the lesson of fascism. They forget the historic reality that it is imperialism which has imposed on our countries, with its aggressions, blockades and threats, the necessity to invest large resources in military expenses which are completely alien to the requirements and objectives of the socialist system. [applause]

By principle, we Marxist-Leninists know that social changes cannot be imposed from abroad, the same way that they cannot be averted when peoples decide to make them through any means. The socialist peoples do not seek to export revolution. Nobody exported socialism to the Soviet Union, the same way that nobody exported it to Cuba. Ever since socialism was born only the imperialist countries have tried to export their system: capitalism, reaction, counterrevolution, fascism.

What interest can humanity have in the arms race? Why spend for arms what people need for food, housing, health, education, recreation? Hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars are invested every year for military purposes.

Mountains of arms for extermination are piled up every year before the amazed eyes of a world plagued by mountains of problems of underdevelopment, hunger, excessive population growth, unemployment, diseases, illiteracy, a growing scarcity of foodstuffs and natural resources and environmental pollution.

Obviously, there is only one final solution for this tragedy: That mankind overcome its capitalist and imperialist phase, that social justice and cooperation be developed universally. However, in each country this is a task for its own people.

Mankind must be preserved for a better future. A pessimistic position on the need for and the possibility of peace is inadmissible and absolutely irresponsible, like that of some who argue that war is inevitable and even instigate it thinking that perhaps they will be the only survivors.

The peoples have the duty of struggling for peace and, at the same time, for social changes. Will we perhaps allow ourselves to be intimidated with threats? No, because we are optimistic and because we know, as Marx taught us, that the oppressed have nothing to lose but their chains. [applause]

The U.S. Government now raises the watchword of human rights. We, the Marxist-Leninists, have made man, his material and spiritual well-being, his economic, social and political rights, the raison d'etre of our lives. We who struggle for the elimination of every form of exploitation of man by man will always be, of course, in favor of real and true human rights. We will even be glad if Carter's preachings succeed some way in influencing some of his close allies like Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Chile, Paraguay Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Zaire, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Iran, South Korea and the like into stopping their genocidal practices and their habit of torturing, causing the disappearance of and assassinating fighters for democracy and progress. [applause]

With this, the capitalist, neocolonized, proimperialistic regimes and that of the United States itself would be a little less inhuman. However, it still remains to be proved whether a bourgeois, imperialistic and warmongering regime can promise real human rights to anyone in the world within and outside its borders because such a system exists only to serve--using all of its resources and means domestically and abroad--the rights and interests of big capital. With what moral right can the rulers of a nation speak of human rights when within it the millionaire and the beggar coexist, the Indian in exterminated, the black man is discriminated against, women are prostituted and large masses of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans are scorned, exploited and humiliated? How can this be done by the rulers of a nation where the Mafia, gambling and child prostitution predominate, where the CIA organizes subversion and universal espionage plans and where the Pentagon creates neutron bombs capable of preserving material assets while exterminating human beings, in an empire that supports reaction and counterrevolution throughout the world, that protects and encourages the exploitation by monopolies of the wealth and human resources on all continents, unequal trade, a protectionist policy, an incredible squandering of natural resources and a system of hunger for the world? How can this be done by the representatives of a capitalist and imperialist society whose essence is the exploitation of man by man and, with it, egotism, individualism and total absence of human solidarity? How can such watchwords be written by those who train and send military supplies to the most reactionary, corrupt and bloody governments in the world such as those of Somoza, Pinochet, Stroessner, the Uruguayan gorillas, Mobutu and the shah of Iran, to mention only a few cases?

How can there be talk of such rights by those who maintain close relations with the South African racists who oppress, discriminate against and exploit 20 million Africans, by those who supply the Zionist aggressors with large quantities of sophisticated weapons with which they dislodged the Palestinian people from their lands and who refuse to return to the Arab countries [applause--Castro repeats himself] and they refuse to return to the Arab countries the territories they have taken by force.

How can the leaders of a nation speak of human rights when their intelligence agencies organized attempts against leaders of other nations and their armies dropped explosives in Vietnam many times the equivalent of the nuclear bombs dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing millions of Vietnamese, without even having the dignity of apologizing for the one and indemnifying the other? How can the leaders of such a nation speak of human rights when they have traditionally intervened in the nations of Latin America, subjugating the peoples of this continent to their exploitation, and who are responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of children each year through illness and hunger? In fact, how can the imperialist government that maintains a military base by force on our territory and subjects our people to a criminal economic blockade speak of human rights?

It would be excellent if President Carter, in practicing what he preaches, would order the release of Lolita Lebron [applause] and the other Puerto Rican patriots who already have served over 25 years of unjust imprisonment; of the Wilmington 10, arbitrarily jailed; and an amnesty for the thousands of U.S. Negroes who were driven to crime as a result of discrimination, unemployment and hunger. [applause]

Each U.S. ruler fabricates his own rhetorical phrase for Latin America and for the world. One spoke of the good neighbor, another of the Alliance for Progress. Now the watchword is human rights. Nothing has changed in their policy toward the hemisphere and the world. It all remains the same, with the diplomacy of guns and the dollar and the law of the strongest prevailing. The phrases are as short-lived as the administrations. The only thing that prevails in Yankee policy is its lies. [applause]

We are saying that imperialism supports fascism in Latin America, apartheid in Africa, neocolonialism on all continents. The imperialist policy, however, is much more subtle, as it promotes division among socialist nations, encourages nationalist currents and chauvinism and looks for allies within the progressive movement. Once firmly opposed to nationalism as an expression of the spirit of independence of the peoples against the colonial system, and still opposing it in its struggle against imperialism and in defense of the legitimate rights of every nation, imperialism still hopes that the exasperation of that sentiment--in other words chauvinism--will clash with the principles of socialism and internationalism. They believe that in Asia, Africa and Latin America that current will always be stronger than the revolutionary or internationalist spirit.

They view everything else on the basis of their technologies as industrialized nations, on the monopoly of international credit institutions, and on the still abundant monetary resources of the capitalist Western world. The gold amassed through centuries of exploiting their own workers and the colonized, neocolonized and underdeveloped peoples is now enhanced by the multimillionaire group of states such as Saudi Arabia and Iran, which partly derive their fabulous profits from economically poorer nations. With such resources they plan to sweep away the progressive movement of the so-called third world.

It is true that the effects of the world economic crisis are strongly felt in nations with progressive governments, with few resources, heavily in debt and heartlessly subjected to the burden of financial problems.

Rightwing forces score electoral victories in some countries as a result of economic difficulties, while the reaction, in the meantime, resorts to fascism to confront the same difficulties by means of the most brutal repression.

The International Monetary Fund and other credit organizations--traditional instruments of U.S. policy--impose onerous conditions, weaken the popular foundations of governments not to their liking and undermine their political stability. Such circumstances are favorable to pressures and submissions which lead to temporary victories by the reactionary forces in some nations of the world.

We would not be honest if we denied that the progressive and revolutionary movement itself is facing serious difficulties. The repugnant betrayal of the cause of internationalism perpetrated by the Chinese leaders, their insane behavior and their shameless alliance with the imperialist powers have constituted a harsh blow against the world's progressive forces. Vietnam, Angola and Cuba, small countries which won solid and recognized prestige in the world because of the herioc pages they wrote and are still writing in their resolute, firm and unflinching struggle against imperialism, are now suffering from the brutal attacks, [applause] hostility and the slander of the treacherous Chinese leadership.

In the case of our own fatherland, after almost 20 years of U.S. aggression and harrassment failed to force it to its knees, we now see the incredible and infamous fact that the current Chinese leadership justifies the economic blockade of Cuba and the presence of a Yankee naval base on our terriotry.

There is no longer any difference whatsoever between the imperialist and Chinese news agencies with regard to their gross and scheming language, in the perfidious and despicable arguments they use to attack Cuba.

Soviet aid, which was so decisive for the consolidation and survival of the Cuban revolution during its most critical years when the imperialists snatched the sugar markets away from us and stopped our supply of food, medicines, fuel, spare parts and essential raw materials, is being vilely slandered. After receiving such decisive support, we Cubans will never forget that the arms with which we defended ourselves in Giron against the imperialist aggressors were supplied by the Soviets. [applause]

If the United States did not commit genocide against Cuba by means of a direct aggression, it was due to a large extent to the solidarity and support of the USSR. History cannot be so coarsely denied. The human language has more noble objectives than that.

Cuba's internationalist policies, the unbounded generosity of our country whose children fought in Angola against the South African racists to prevent them from stealing from the Angolans the independence they won after 15 years of herioc struggle and our solidarity in the battle of the Ethiopian revolution against foreign aggression promoted by the United States, the NATO powers and Arab reaction are characterized by the Chinese leaders with the same, and even worse, vile and rude terms that the spokesmen of imperialism use, although the latter use more subtle and less wildly false terms.

Internationalism is the most precious essence of Marxism-Leninism and of its ideals of solidarity and fraternity among the people. The Cuban revolution would not even exist without internationalism. In being internationalists, we are paying our debt to mankind. [applause]

Although we do not like to talk about the irreproachable way the Cuban revolution has complied with its internationalist obligations, it is necessary to recall that our military cooperation with Angola and Ethiopia was nothing new.

Cuban soldiers went to the sister republic of Algeria in 1963 to support it against a foreign aggression carried out a few months after its herioc struggle for independence and victory to snatch a portion of its territory. Cuban soldiers went to Syria in 1973 when that country, as a result of the latest war against the Zionist aggressors, requested our aid. Cuban fighters struggled and died to help in the liberation of Guinea-Bissau and Angola against Portuguese colonialism. It is no secret that our worthy comrades died during the guerrilla struggle in Sierra Maestra in Bolivia alongside Che. [applause]

This internationalist tradition of the Cuban revolutionaries began even before the triumph of the revolution when more than 1,000 volunteers--many of them communist fighters--went to Spain to fight fascism. [applause]

International solidarity and the spirit of sacrifice and struggle of the communists has profound and beautiful roots in the world revolutionary movement since the glorious days of the Paris Commune.

The Yankee imperialists practice their solidarity with reaction, the bourgeoisie and fascism. There are hundreds of thousands of U.S. military specialists and soldiers in Western Europe, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iran, South Korea, Japan, the FRG and dozens of other countries. Why may the imperialists cooperate among themselves while the revolutionaries may not? [applause]

Our military specialists now in Africa and in other areas have been requested by absolutely sovereign governments. The United States, on the contrary, deploys tens of thousands of soldiers in Panama against the will of its people. The United States has thousands of Marines stationed on a portion of Cuba's own national territory against the will of our fatherland. What right does the United States have to demand the withdrawal of our military personnel from Africa, where they now are at the expressed desire of progressive, absolutely independent revolutionary governments?

How can those who support these demands of imperialism be described in political and moral terms? Anything can be expected from a country where a ridiculous mortal has been converted into a god, where they destroyed the party and its best cadres during the days of the mad adventure of the Cultural Revolution and allowed themselves to be dragged by the petty bourgeois spirit and big-power chauvinism into betraying internationalism and converting a socialist state into a satrapy of nepotism where the wives and sons-in-law of the rulers became members of the Politburo.

Anything can be expected. Why should it surprise us that the Chinese Government today supports the bloody and fascist Pinochet regime and the repressive military governments in Latin America? Why should we be surprised that it cooperates with Mobutu or with the NATO interventionist forces? Why should we be surprised that it joins South Africa in the the fight against Angola? Or that it joins Egypt in its traitorous separate peace policy? Or that it joins the reactionary forces of Britain and the (?FRG)? Or that it joins NATO in Europe, or Yankee imperialism everywhere, or that it grossly and dangerously wagers on the inevitability of a third world war?

But of all the crimes committed by the Chinese leadership, the most objectionable is its hostility toward Vietnam. Everyone knows that behind Cambodia's extremism stands Maoism and the Chinese leadership clique. Everyone knows that behind the provocations against Vietnam stand the Chinese. Everyone knows that behind the artificially created so-called problem of the (?Hoa) stand the Chinese. A complete chauvinistic campaign is now being waged in China against the Vietnamese and all Chinese economic cooperation with Vietnam has been suspended.

It is in this criminal and unscrupulous manner that the Vietnamese effort to rebuild the country, cruelly devastasted by the imperialist war, is being sabotaged.

The attitudes of the Chinese Government remind us of the Yankee arrogance against Cuba. During the first years of the revolution, the imperialists also tried to bring ships, without our authorization, to transport U.S. citizens. They promoted the immigration of thousands and thousands of Cubans, particularly professionals, specialists and skilled workers. They launched a massive slander campaign against Cuba and adopted severe economic blockade measures.

Vietnam, the fatherland of the most modest and unassuming Marxist-Leninist of our time, the unforgettable and beloved Ho Chi Minh, [applause] Vietnam, this thousand times heroic people whose patriotic and revolutionary deeds astounded the world, is today also a victim of Chinese aggression and betrayal. Some days ago, international cables announced violations of the Vietnamese borders by Chinese military aircraft. If their criminal hand is not halted in time, we shall see military provocations and serious Chinese aggressions against heroic Vietnam. This is why we must offer the Vietnamese people our most energetic solidarity and support. [long rhythmic applause]

Our party intends to reorganize the Committees of Solidarity With Vietnam against the threats of imperialist aggression. Although it may sound absurd, this time the aggression is being organized by the imperialists' new ally in the field of counterrevolution.

The disregard for people, norms and principles must have a limit. It must halt somewhere. It must finally find a resistance in the world. Not even Albania, a small socialist country which, during the first days of the division of the revolutionary movement, supported China follows it today. China also withdrew its economic cooperation from Albania.

The Chinese people, this fighting, hard-working, unselfish, heroic and revolutionary people, will settle accounts sooner or later with the traitors who have placed their beautiful internationalist flags at the feet of imperialism. [applause]

There are two paths open in the world today--reaction and progress. One must choose: one cannot be neutral. Lately, because of shadows which have fallen on the revolutionary movement, because of opportunism and unprincipled politics, the trend of conciliation with imperialism has gathered some strength.

Opportunism, economic problems, chauvinism, demagogy and political cowardice lead to hesitations in many basic problems.

One cannot be neutral in the Arab peoples' struggle for the recovery of the occupied territories and the recognition of the Palestine people's rights, [applause] between the African peoples and their neocolonizers, between Angola and its invaders, between the rights of the Saharan people and the occupiers of their territory, [applause] between the Ethiopian revolution and the Somali aggressor, [applause] between the Yemeni revolution and Arab reaction, [applause] between the progressive Arab countries and the reactionary Arab countries, [applause] between Vietnam and those who threaten and harass it, [applause] between the South Africa, [applause] between the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and Ian Smith, [applause] between Mozambique and the Rhodesian and South African fascists, [applause] between Namibia and its colonizers, [applause] between the Cypriot people and the foreign occupiers, [applause] between the progressive and rightist forces of Lebanon, [applause] between Allende and Pinochet. [lengthy applause]

One cannot be neutral in the face of issues such as Panama's sovereignty over the canal, [applause] the right of the peoples of Belize and Puerto Rico to independence, [applause] the blockade of Cuba and the Yankee naval base at Guantanamo. [lengthy applause, shouts of "out" and indistinct slogan]

One cannot be neutral in the face of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and fascism, and in none of the many situations of political, economic and social struggle between the reactionary forces and the progressive forces of the world. [applause]

Our revolution has been characterized by the rejection of all forms of political opportunism. That militant, clear, firm and determined policy of Cuba, alongside the just cause of peoples and its increasing authority and prestige in the international sphere worries some people, particularly Yankee imperialism, which vainly tried to isolate and destroy our revolution.

According to reports from the United States, this government has contacted 15 nonalined countries to question Cuba's role in this movement. But the nonalined movement is not the OAS, [applause] a ministry of colonies where imperialism acts at will as masters of this hemisphere. But it would be interesting to know what 15 foreign ministries the United States has spoken to and what their reply has been.

Since when has the United States the right to be the mentor and guide of the nonalined countries? What shameless governments could participate in this maneuver? We have always advocated that the nonalined movement--in whose foundation Cuba participated along with Nasir, Nehru, Nkrumah and other leaders, many of whom unfortunately have died--be characterized by its quality and not its numbers.

We have always been opposed and shall continue to oppose having countries belonging to imperialist blocs participate in this movement. [applause] We have always opposed and will continue to oppose the introduction of fascist and reactionary governments, mere pawns of imperialism, as Trojan horses within this organization. [applause]

We have always believed and will continue to believe that the nonalined movement should not be an amorphous, opportunist, traitorous movement, but that it should be an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and progressive force able to positively influence world policy. This was the spirit which prevailed in its creation and it cannot be conceived in any other manner. [applause]

Cuba is a nonalined country because it does not belong to any military bloc. It is opposed to reaction, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, racism, Zionism, unfair terms of trade and exploitation of underdeveloped countries. [applause]

Cuba positively supports liberation movements, just causes and progressive forces all over the world. These are the essential goals for which the nonalined movement was created. [applause]

Why does the United States worry so much now about the sixth summit conference in Havana? Why does it try to sabotage it? Who are playing the game in this maneuver? What goals do they seek within our movement? It is because the United States, the traitors, opportunists, neocolonialized, the [word indistinct], those who traffick in principles are worried about the firm, militant, honest and uncorruptible role of Cuba. [applause]

If some governments are for sale, Cuba cannot be bribed. [applause] The United States knows it. We will not make any concessions. We will not betray our internationalist principles. He will never bow to imperialist pressures and blackmail. [applause]

We do not follow chauvinist interests. We do not make deals with our international policy. We are ready to resist the imperialist blockade for however many years it may last. If others yield, if others are bribed, if others betray, Cuba shall stand as an example of a revolution which does not surrender, sell out or fall to its knees. [long applause]

Struggle does not intimidate us. Since we started on the road of the revolution our spirit has never been discouraged. No true communist has ever feared difficulties. Our fatherland was forged with the steel of indomitable revolutionaries. In our minds flow and in our hearts beat the purest ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin. [applause]

In our veins flows the blood of the heroes of 68, 95 and 53, [applause] of De Cespedez, Marti, Maceo, Abel Santamaria, Frank Pais, Camilo and Che. [applause] They are the heroes of Yara, Baire, Moncada, Granma, the Sierra, Giron, the October crisis, the internationalist heroes of Antifascist Spain, of Angola and Ethiopia. [applause]

When our people are asked for volunteers for internationalist missions, not only thousands or tens of thousands, but hundreds of thousands of fighters demand the honor of being chosen. [applause]

The same attitude is displayed by Cuban doctors, professors, engineers, technicians and workers whenever they are asked to contribute toward cooperation with Africa and other parts of the world. This reflects the spirit of our people. This shows our political culture, the complete victory of revolutionary ideas, the solidary communist blood that runs through the veins of the men and women of our fatherland. [applause]

The world revolutionary movement has made great progress in this century. Forces grow, our ranks swell, experience becomes enriched. The treachery, haughtiness, weakness and blindness of those who have been incapable of following the luminous path of the revolution, out of vanity, deification, petit bourgeois stupidity, chauvinism or opportunism will never stop humanity's victorious march. [applause] Because in this era in which we are living humanity as a whole has no alternatives but war or peace. This and civilized and peaceful coexistence among different social systems shall prevail as the wisest and only solution as long as [en tanto] each people, without interference of any kind, choose their own social and economic destiny, which can be none other than progress, a just and solidary world where man--as Marx and Engels said--will stop being man's wolf. [applause]

The forces of socialism and peace are too powerful today for imperialism to be able to impose its policy of hegemony and retrogression on the world. And these forces, including among them our very dear Lenin's glorious fatherland, constitute the most solid and invincible deterrent to the greed, adventures and outrages of reaction in the current era. These forces keep Asia, Africa and Latin America and their natural resources from again being divided among and colonized by the imperialists.

Humanity will not return to the past. Peace will be preserved. The peoples will march on paths of progress with nothing or no one being able to stop them. Moncada is an example. The Cuban revolution is a stimulating substantiation of this truth. The 11th youth and student festival for peace, anti-imperialist solidarity and friendship, [applause] which we are celebrating for the first time in the Western Hemisphere with optimism, with great hopes for tomorrow's world, with the absolute conviction that the future wholly belongs to progress, freedom, justice and brotherhood among men and peoples, is irrefutable proof of this. Fatherland or death. We shall overcome. [applause]

CUBAN, MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS IN ULAANBAATAR

FL242023Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1626 GMT 24 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Official talks between the Foreign Ministries of Cuba and Mongolia began today in Ulaanbaatar. During the talks Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras, who is heading the Cuban delegation to the talks, presented a report to the Mongolian side on his country's policy toward the nonalined movement. The Mongolian delegation, which is headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Banzar, reported on Mongolia's domestic policy and on the fulfillment of the plans drafted by the 17th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. During the official talks between the Cuban and Mongolian representatives, Deputy Minister Banzar also reported on Mongolia's foreign policy, especially as it applies to Asia.

Dugersuren Receives Delegation

FL270127Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0021 GMT 27 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren received an official Cuban delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras in Ulaanbaatar today. During the meeting the two sides reported on various aspects of their domestic and foreign policies.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SHIP ARRIVES--The Soviet passenger ship Gruziya has been in Cuban waters since dawn this morning. After it docks the ship will be moored at the Osvaldo Sanchez pier in the port of Havana. The Gruziya is carrying more than 400 representatives of the Leninist Komsomol who are coming to our country to participate in the activities of the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL]

NEW PROVINCIAL TRANSMITTER--A 1-kilowatt radio transmitter which will broadcast on the 1,140 kilocycle frequency of the provincial chain has begun operating in Media Luna in Granma Province. The two radio stations which currently operate in Granma--a local one in Manzanillo and a provincial one in the capital--do not cover the province completely. Therefore, the Ministry of Communications envisages the installation of a transmitter in the municipality of Bayamo and another in Pilon. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2010 GMT 27 Jul 78 FL]

New tanker--The new tanker, 5 de Septiembre, which was built especially for our country in Canada, arrived at the port of Havana this morning on its first transoceanic voyage. The tanker has a dead weight tonnage of more than 10,000 tons and is operated by the Caribe Navigation Enterprise under the Ministry of Transportation. To date, the biggest Cuban tankers--all of which belong to its petroleum fleet--are the 7 de Noviembre, the 9 de Abril and the 10 de Octubre, each of which has a dead weight tonnage of 16,300 tons. The 5 de Septiembre has a 5,000-horsepower motor and a cruising speed of 14 knots. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2018 GMT 27 Jul 78 FL]

GUYANA CHRONICLE DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF SUGAR STRIKE

FL271435Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 21 Jul 78 p 16 FL

[Text] When parliament meets today, Agriculture Minister Gavin Kennard will table the report and accounts of the Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO) for 1977--a report, which, no doubt, will mirror the disastrous effects of the recent 135-day strike in the country's sugar industry.

Judging from earlier projections, it is estimated that the corporation suffered a financial loss of some $15.5 million in 1977. This was due almost entirely to the strike which cost the nation some $60-$65 million in much needed foreign exchange earnings--an amount which, like lost opportunities, can never be regained.

It was a strike which leeched the sweetness out of the Guyana sugar. It was a strike which saw the sugar industry--one of the mainstays of the country's economy--being used as a political football by the People's Progressive Party (the PPP).

But the lessons learnt from the strike are important and there could be no doubt that when the PPP-backed union, the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers' Union (GAWU), called the strike in the industry on August 24, it did so with a view to disrupting the national economy and causing serious dislocations in the society.

Some 70,000 to 80,000 tons of sugar--the equivalent of $60 to $65 million in foreign exchange earnings--was lost because of the protracted strike. A possible $40-$45 million surplus--one of the highest in the industry's history--has been turned into a $15.5 million deficit. No one gained anything.

Shortfall

In addition, the $60-$65 million shortfall in foreign exchange earnings resulted in less funds being available for the purchase of essential and other commodities from abroad--hence the recent spate of shortages and, above all, the sugar workers who were misled lost an estimated $15 million in wages.

All this took place at a time when the corporation's cost of production continued to be higher than the price of sugar on the world market; when it had to meet increased wages bill; at a time when it continued to subsidise the price of sugar to the local consumers to the tune of several million dollars.

Despite all this, however, the corporation, which has embarked on a programme of diversification, embracing projects in legumes, fishing, and palm oil, reamins a viable entity at a time when the sugar industries in most other Caribbean countries are going through very rough times.

In fact, based on the known difficulties of the industries in the other countries it is the view of informed opinion that GUYSUSCO still stands tall among the others, despite the protracted 1977 strike and the $15.5 million deficit. It has been pointed out, for example, that in oil-rich Trinidad and Tobago, over the last few years the government has been spending millions of dollars in its bid to bail the industry out of its difficulties.

That GUYSUCO has been able to remain a viable concern despite the 1977 difficulties--foremost among them the strike--must be due to prudent management of the corporation's affairs. Indeed, many observers had expected that the deficit in the wake of the strike would have been much bigger.

The prospects for this year seem good and the GUYSUCO officials are optimistic about redressing the situation. However, it behooves all within the industry to pool their efforts in the struggle for increased production, in their own interests and in the interest of the industry and the nation.

Another unjustifiable strike in the industry could be even more disastrous.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN AID--Georgetown, Guyana, July 13 (CANA)--Guyana and Canada have signed a co-operation agreement under which Ottawa will provide about one million dollars (G) worth of technical assistance in an on-going programme for management training services. [Text] [Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Jul 78 p 1 FL]

DOMINICA

ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST DRAFT OF CONSTITUTION

FL252155Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 20 Jul 78 p 7 FL

[Text] Roseau, Dominica--(CANA)--Eight major organisations in Dominica have strongly protested against what they term the failure of government to consult them on provisions in the draft independence constitution for creation of an electoral commission.

The group of eight, in a message to British Foreign Secretary David Owens, warned that this provision could lead to manipulation of elections in the country.

The group is composed of the Bar Association, the Civil Service Association, the Dominica Amalgamated Workers' Union, the Waterfront and Allied Workers' Union, the Association of Industry and Commerce, the Employers' Federation, the Dominica Trade Union and the National Youth Council.

The contentious section--subject of heated debate here--provides for the creation of an electoral commission made up of a chairman acting on his own behalf and two members appointed by the president after consultations with the prime minister and leader of the opposition.

"This section could frustrate the democratic election of a government. No safeguards against manipulation of electoral commission and thereby electoral process by prime minister..." the group said in their statement, also sent to some members of the British House of Commons and Lords, and copies to CANA.

The eight said the clause was the most divisive factor in the progress towards Independence.

Dominica is scheduled to become independent from Britain November 3.

The eight said they intended sending similar protests to the United Nations and other international bodies.

Copies have also been sent to Mr. Henry Forde, Barbados foreign minister now visiting Britain.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ARMED FORCES REITERATE UNITY AT CEREMONY

PA261931Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1220 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Jul (EFE)--The highest-ranking chiefs of the armed forces have reiterated the unity of the armed forces during their respective speeches delivered during a change of command ceremony. Armed Forces Minister Brig Gen Juan Rene Beauchamps Javier said that the armed forces should be, and are, the pillar of democratic institutionality. He urged the soldiers who were gathered at the change of command of the 1st Army Brigade to remain united as a single man "in order to overcome anything opposed to the democratic nature of the system of government."

During the ceremony, former Chief of Police Maj Gen Neit Rafael Nivar Seijas took over as commander of the 1st Army Brigade, replacing Maj Gen Enrique Perez y Perez who was promoted to army chief of staff. The two high-ranking military officers also emphasized the unity of the armed forces and all of its members concerning preservation of order and Dominican constitutionality.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

FISHING IN VENEZUELAN WATERS WILL BE ALLOWED

FL271445Y Port-of-Spain THE TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Jul 78 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Trinidad and Tobago fishermen will be allowed to operate unmolested in Venezuelan waters without permits, pending the establishment of the joint commission to oversee the fishing treaty between the two neighbouring republics.

This was stated yesterday by Dr. Abdelkadar Marquez, Venezuelan ambassador to this country, who said that the six-member commission should be set up "by next week."

The treaty came into force on Monday last with the exchange of diplomatic notes in Caracas between the Venezuelan foreign minister, Dr. Ramon Escovar Salon, and Mr. Wilfred Naimool, Trinidad and Tobago ambassador to Venezuela.

Dr. Marquez said yesterday "Trinidad and Tobago fishermen can fish in our (Venezuelan) territorial waters with no more fear of arrests."

Dr. Marquez said: "This is the first time in history that Venezuela has allowed another country to fish in its internal waters."

He added: "Trinidad and Tobago fishermen can now fish in our waters (Venezuelan) with no more fear of gunshots or possible arrests."

Dr. Marquez was commenting on some of the aspects of the treaty, which he said would play "a great part in the continuation of good relations between both countries."

The six-member joint commission, consisting of three representatives from each country, will be controlling fishing operations between the two countries.

One of its duties will be the issuing of special licences to fishermen of both countries to fish in "special areas" under the treaty.

These "special areas," Dr. Marquez said, were the only areas where fishermen from both countries would be able to fish with the use of the special permit.

He added that all other areas between both countries were open to fishermen of both countries.

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